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HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

FORMER ASST. COLONIAL
SECRETARY APPOINTED.

SIR R. E. STUBBS FOR JAMAICA.

The long-awaited news regarding the appointment of a successor to Sir Reginald Stubbs as Governor of Hongkong and the future of our present Governor has been received in Hongkong this morning, through a Reuter's news telegram. The following are the appointments announced:—

Sir Reginald Stubbs, Appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. Cecil Clementi, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, appointed to succeed Sir Reginald Stubbs, as Governor of Hongkong.

Sir Graeme Thomson, Governor of British Guiana, to succeed Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Fiji, to succeed Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana.

Our New Governor.

Hongkong's new Governor, Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G. 1916; M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; is no stranger to this Colony, having for nearly 14 years, from 1899 to 1913, served in the local Government. The news of his appointment will come as a pleasant surprise to very many of the older residents among whom he is already well known. He has had a distinguished and interesting career and will bring to his new post here, the wisdom of ripe experience in the Colonial service.

Born on September 1st, 1875, Hongkong's new Governor is the son of the late Colonel Montagu Clementi, Judge-Advocate-General in India. He was educated at St. Paul's School and later at Magdalen College, Oxford. A brilliant classical scholar, he gained a number of honours and prizes, among them being: hon. mention Hertford School, 1895; 1st. class mods, 1896; hon. mention Ireland and Craven School, 1896; Boden Sanskrit Scholar, 1897; prox. acc. Gaisford (Greek Prose), 1897; and 2nd. class lit. hum., 1898; he graduated B.A. in 1898, and gained the prox. acc. Chancellor's Latin essay in 1899. He was made M.A. in 1901.

Being appointed a Cadet in the Colonial Service in October, 1899, Mr. Clementi arrived in Hongkong in December of that year and was attached to the Colonial Secretary's office. From February until July in the following year he studied Cantonese in Canton, passing his final examination in December. For the best part of 1901 he was Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, later in the year being appointed Assistant Registrar General. In 1902 he was seconded for special service under the Government of India, returning to Hongkong at the end of the year and taking up his former position of Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, later being promoted to Assistant Registrar General. In 1903 he was seconded for famine relief work in Kwangsi province and in December of that year was made a member of the Land Court, New Territories, and appointed Police Magistrate in charge of Land Office. He continued in this office until 1906, in which year he passed his final examination in Pekingese. On his return from leave in 1907, he was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary, and two years later he attended the International Opium Conference at Shanghai. From July to October, 1910, he was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, administering the Government in addition to his other duties. Assistant Colonial Secretary from 1911-12, he was Acting Colonial Secretary and a member of the Executive and Legislative

Councils, and in the latter year received the Cuthbert Peek award of the Royal Geographical Society. He left Hongkong in 1913, being appointed as Colonial Secretary of British Guiana, which office he held until 1922, having administered the Government on several occasions during the course of his service. He was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon in 1922, when his office he has held until his present appointment.

It will be well remembered that Mr. Cecil Clementi was married in St. John's Cathedral in April, 1912, to Miss Penelope Eyres, who was the eldest daughter of Admiral Cresswell John Eyres, then the Commodore in Charge of Hongkong. There is one son and three daughters of the marriage.

Our new Governor's principal recreation in his younger days was travel and he is the author of a volume of Cantonese Love Songs; a Summary of Geographical Observations taken during a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon made in 1907-08; and The Chinese in British Guiana. He is a member of the Athenaeum and Royal Automobile Clubs.

H.E.'s New Appointment.

The news of the appointment of Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, will come as a surprise to Hongkong residents, as it was generally expected that Sir Reginald would be transferred to the Colonial Office at Home. In his new appointment Sir Reginald Stubbs will succeed Brig-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E. It will be remembered that prior to his appointment as Governor of Hongkong, His Excellency was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, so that Hongkong will soon have had two successive Governors from the premier Crown Colony. The salary of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica is given as £5,000.

Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., C.B., who succeeds Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria, has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana since 1923, prior to which he was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. A barrister, he entered the Admiralty in 1900, was appointed Director of Transports in December, 1924, and was Director of Shipping from 1917-19. He is the holder of many foreign decorations.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, K.C.M.G., who now succeeds Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana, has been Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific since 1918. Prior to that he was Imperial Secretary, South Africa, to which post he was appointed in 1924.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INDIAN CONSTABLE
MURDERED.

An Unprovoked Attack.

An unprovoked attack on an Indian constable by two Chinese, in the course of which the Indian was first deprived of his revolver and then shot with it, the appearance in the dock at the Criminal Sessions this morning of a Chinese charged with the murder of Abdul Khalik.

He pleaded not guilty.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. H. K. Holmes and Mr. C. Addis defended.

The Crown Solicitor outlined the facts of the case, mentioning that the deceased was on duty in Kowloon, near the No. 3 railway bridge when he was approached by two men who asked him the way to Kowloon City. They suddenly attacked him and his revolver was snatched away and he was shot from close range in the body and leg. One of the men was carrying a dagger. The prisoner was caught the same day and when charged with attempted murder said he had nothing to say other than he came down from the country just before and did not know the laws of Hongkong. If he had known, he said, he would not have shot the Indian policeman.

Later, after the Indian had died and he was charged with the capital offence, he said that another man forced him to snatch the revolver from the officer. He did not like to, but the man threatened him with the dagger.

An Indian inspector gave evidence that an identification parade was held in the No. 1 ward at the G.C.H. when both Inspector Murphy and Inspector Pincott were present. The deceased picked out the accused as the man who was with the one who shot him.

Witness said he acted as interpreter when the dying deposition of the deceased was taken. The constable told how he was approached by the men and said he could not explain why he was attacked. He had made no attempt to stop them. He went on to describe how the revolver was taken away and said that two shots were fired at him within an interval of about one second. Both men ran away to the hills.

Inspector Murphy said that at the identification parade another suspect was included but he was not picked out and subsequently was allowed to go.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said that he regarded the case as serious as soon as the deceased was admitted. A bullet had passed right through his body on the left side, and another had passed through the man's thigh. There were superficial cuts on the hand.

The case is proceeding.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

RETURNED BANISHEE
SENTENCED.

A Chinese, named Li Kuk, was sentenced to two years' hard labour, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when charged before Mr. Justice Wood with highway robbery. On another charge that of being a returned banishee, a further sentence of two years was passed, the sentences to run consecutively.

The evidence showed that three women were walking in single file near a place called Chi Shi Liu, between Kowloon Tong and Shamshuipo, when the middle one was seized by a man who appeared to have sprung out of the hedge and she was robbed of a wrist watch, gold bangles and a ring. The man, who carried a dagger and threatened them if they made any noise, ran away. The chase was taken up by two young men who happened to be in the vicinity and he was caught with the articles in his possession. The prisoner, who had pleaded not guilty, said he had nothing to say.

ONCE BITTEN.

BUT JAPANESE
MASTER NOT SHY.

MAXIMUM PENALTY.

A small Chinese steamer, stealing slowly through Caputium shortly before midnight last evening was called to a halt by a police launch stationed in the vicinity.

The steamer was the s.s. Kia Lee, the master of which was yesterday fined \$1,000 by the Harbour Master for carrying passengers on a vessel which had no passenger license.

The master was questioned and he told the officers that all passengers had been disembarked, but a rapid search revealed silk-coated gentlemen taking up temporary residence in the bunkers, a few others hidden in the forepeak and in a locked storeroom were found twenty women and children.

The master was charged at the Marine Court this morning with carrying 52 passengers without a license. He pleaded guilty.

The evidence of the police showed that when all persons on board were mustered, 135 were counted. Eighty-three of these were registered as crew. The passengers were hidden in all sorts of places.

Mr. W. R. Hillier, boarding officer, Harbour Department, said that both the master and agents were cautioned against attempting to take away the passengers when the vessel cleared for Whampoa. The agent made the suggestion that he (witness) might go on board and see the passengers with a blind eye and declare her free. He was promised a present.

The master in answer to His Worship said that he ordered the comprador to send all passengers ashore. About eight o'clock he was feeling unwell and went ashore until eleven o'clock. On his return the comprador told him that all passengers had been landed.

Harbour Master: Did you go round the ship?—Yes.

The Harbour Master said that the master had received very definite instructions. He could have no possible excuse and the maximum penalty would be imposed.

A fine of \$5,200 or six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

ANGLO-FRENCH MEETING.

M. BRIAND SATISFIED.

London, Aug. 11.

A brief formal communique issued on the conclusion of to-day's conference between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand states that the conversations are proceeding satisfactorily.

M. Briand, interviewed by Reuter, was similarly reticent, remarking: "We have not yet finished, but I am quite satisfied, and hope to return to Paris on August 18th." Mr. Chamberlain to-night banqueted M. Briand and his colleagues, when the American and Allied Ambassadors and other diplomats were present.—Reuter.

MOROCCO WAR.

FRENCH JOIN SPANIARDS.

Paris, Aug. 11.

A message from Weizman says that two French detachments combined in operations for re-provisioning the post at Zitouna, and effected a junction with the Spaniards on the River Loukkos.—Reuter.

SHAMEEN "MASSACRE."

ALLEGATIONS OF
KUOMINTANG.

Soviet Envoy Appealed To.

Peking, Aug. 11.

According to the Rosta News Agency, M. Karakhan to-day circulated to the heads of the Foreign Missions in Peking a letter from the Canton administration, embodying the findings of the investigation commission regarding the Shameen firing on June 23rd.

The letter states that the commission, which was composed of eighteen persons, including judicial and police officers and representatives of the labourers, farmers, merchants and educators, after examining numerous witnesses, found, *inter alia*, that the firing was first started from the Shameen machine guns being freely used by the Shameen forces, the bullets being of the dum-dum and soft-nosed kind.

The Nationalist Government demands that justice be done and that redress be given for this "infamous massacre." It respectfully requests M. Karakhan's good offices in the matter.—Reuter.

REPORT BY DANISH CONSUL.

We have to-day received from the Colonial Secretary, the following report by the Royal Danish Consul, at Canton, on the subject of the Chinese demonstration which took place on 23rd June, 1925:—

By the present I have the honour to report on what took place here on the afternoon of Tuesday the 23rd inst. when the Chinese held a procession demonstrating against the foreigners for the abolition of the existing treaties and extra-territorial rights.

To start with it is as well to mention the events leading up to the unfortunate affair on Tuesday the 23rd.

On the 6th June a battle started between the Canton Government troops and the Yunnanese, who had occupied Canton city in an endeavour to overthrow the existing red Government headed by Civil Governor Hu Han-min. The Yunnanese were defeated and driven out on the 12th June, and the Canton Government proclaimed that peace and order would now be restored for the benefit of the people. However, towards the end of the following week it was clear that student agitators were busy fomenting a strike against the foreigners under the pretext of sympathizing with those killed in the Shanghai affair of 30th May, and on Saturday the 20th the usual British river steamer from Hongkong failed to put in an appearance, the crew having gone out on strike in Hongkong. At the same time rumours got about that all Chinese servants employed by foreigners on Shameen would cease work the following day, and on Sunday morning the 21st at 9 a.m. all servants left their employ. On Monday all crews employed on foreign-owned motorboats and launches walked out, so that by this time the Island was entirely deserted of Chinese and the foreigners practically cut off from communication with the outside world. On Monday it was further known that the Chinese students and others intended holding a procession the following day, as a demonstration against the foreigners, and it leaked out that at a meeting held at the Kwangtung University the agitators were determined to enter Shameen and/or would create an incident for propaganda purposes. H. B. M. Consul-General on hearing this immediately warned the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that any attempt made on Shameen would be met by armed forces.

Preparations to meet any emergency were already made during the previous weeks, fighting by the Municipal Council of the British Concession of Shameen by calling up Volunteers for Special Police duty, and the actual defence of the Island was in the hands of British and French naval forces, who had erected sand-bagged machine-gun posts at various points along the creek facing the city.

During the morning of Tuesday the 23rd it was noticed from Shameen that motorcars passing along Shapkee Street—the street on the Canton side of the creek separating the Island from the city—were distributing circulars and leaflets, which later on proved to be inflammatory pamphlets calling upon all and sundry to rise against the foreigners and drive them out of Shameen.

The procession commenced shortly after 2 o'clock, and I personally watched the demonstration from the verandah of the "Victoria Hotel," facing Shapkee from the beginning and was therefore an eyewitness of all that happened. The procession was headed by mounted and dismounted police, and then came on sections consisting of various units comprising students of different schools, labourers, boys, scouts, and a sprinkling of girl students, all waving flags and banners and shouting towards Shameen. One of the last units was headed by a brass-band of small boys, this being said to be the Canton Christian College students.

Up to this time the procession was perfectly orderly and just resembled any ordinary similar political demonstration in Europe, in fact so much so that I remarked to a bystander on the orderly behaviour of the crowd. But at this point the aspect changed. After the Christian College students had passed there was a gap in the procession of about a hundred yards, and then came a unit flying a huge red flag and a red flag with a yellow star and scythe (said to be the Soviet banner). This unit consisting apparently of labourers gesticulated more threateningly towards Shameen and yelled fiercer than their predecessors, and the next I saw was that a fully armed military force with arms at the slope and led by mounted officers followed in their rear. When these had reached up to the corner of the lane leading into the city from Messrs. Li and Fung's I suddenly saw the Chinese crowd of spectators stampede in wild panic, as if being warned of danger, and simultaneously the soldiers got their arms from the slope, cocked rifles and the first shots rang out. Bullets were flying all over where I was standing, and I leaped for safety in through the hotel window where I had to take cover behind pillars against the rain of bullets aimed at the hotel. The fire was immediately returned by the British and French naval machine-gun units posted along Shameen followed by the Shameen Police force in the Police Station and Hotel, and was aimed entirely at the attacking military forces across the creek, which were said to be the Whampoa cadets under their Russian leaders. The procession proper had when firing started reached the English bridge, and was therefore out of the danger zone. The actual firing took place between the French and the English bridge and was kept up by the Shameen defenders for about 10 minutes, while the troops on Shameen kept up intermittent sniping from the house tops for about an hour and a half after Shameen had ceased firing. The French gunboat stationed off the French concession participated with about 8 shots from their heavy artillery, but these I was later told were blank rounds. The casualties on the Shameen side numbered one French civilian killed outright and two British civilians wounded. As to the casualties on the other side the figures are very conflicting, but must have been heavy.

Later in the afternoon when firing had ceased I observed from the Shameen Police Station how the Chinese collected a large number of dead bodies stripped of their clothes in a small side street just opposite and brought a photographer along to photograph the scene. It is, of course, superfluous to enlarge on the purpose for this action.

JUMPY NERVES.

LOUD BANG BUT
NO BOMB.

A "SENSATION"

In this morning's issue of the Daily Press appears a somewhat sensational story of what was supposed to be a bomb outrage which occurred in Douglas Street, in the central part of the town, last night. Later investigations by the police, however, reveal that no such explosion took place and that nothing alarming or unusual occurred. The whole incident seemingly arises out of the jumpy nerves of residents in the vicinity.

Douglas Street runs from Des Voeux Road Central to the Praya, and the corner was at one time occupied by the Mercury Garage. When the garage business was removed to other premises quite recently, a number of packages of emery powder were left in and around an old stove which had been discarded by a street hawker and which was reclining against the wall of the To To Sin Restaurant, in Douglas Street. Just after 11 o'clock last night there was a series of very loud reports which actually was the back-firing of a near-by motor car. Thinking that bombs were being thrown, there were a number of panicky residents in the neighbourhood ready to believe anything. Therefore, the stove and the black powder, harmless waste in both cases, were invested with thoughts of outrage.

The police were notified and there was a very prompt turn-out. An investigation of the stories and premises soon led to the discovery of the real facts of the case. More emery powder was found in what had been the garage, and it was obvious that the powder had been thrown away as useless and that the disused stove had been selected by the coolie as a good place in which to stow the packages. There was no bomb explosion and there was no damage to a wall.

YESTERDAY'S TRAM CAR INCIDENT.

NO SERIOUS RESULT.

Regarding yesterday's explosion on a tramcar in Des Voeux Road, it is reported that remnants of topee were found, and from this it is surmised that the man's topee was used to cover the package whilst the fuse was being lighted up with the burning end of a cigarette.

The force of the detonation was confined to a very small area, and no serious damage was done. The only casualty was a Chinese tailor, a second class passenger in the tram, who received but slight injuries to his face and knee from fragments of flying glass.

The service of cars is running as usual to-day, so far as native patronage is concerned.

WOOD STEALING.

DAMAGING PLANTATIONS.

Stating that they had not visited the Government plantation at Kowloon City with the intention of cutting trees, but had gathered a quantity of fallen wood and were arrested on leaving the plantation, ten women and a young boy, were fined \$10 or 14 days' hard labour in default each by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

The forest guard in evidence was positive that the defendants had been cutting and damaging the trees.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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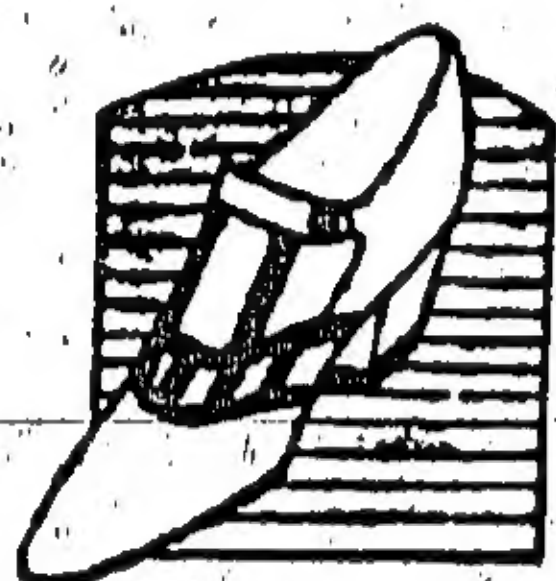
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INDIANS' MURDER TRIAL.

NUR AHMED SENTENCED
TO DEATH.

Second Prisoner Discharged.

The concluding stages of the
trial of two Indian watchmen, Nur
Ahmed and Sardar Khan, on the
charge of the murder of another
Indian watchman at Bonham
Strand West on June 23 attracted
a great deal of interest among the
Indian community and yesterday
the Supreme Court was throned
with the accused's fellow
nationals.The Crown case, conducted by
Sir Henry Pollock K.C., acting At-
torney General, having closed, Mr.
F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs.
Leo D'Almada and Nephew for the
defence, called both the prisoners.
No other evidence was put in. Mr.
Jenkin made an eloquent speech
for the defence and after a sum-
ming up by Mr. Justice Gollan
lasting over an hour, the jury re-
turned. Within half an hour they
returned to court and found Nur
Ahmed guilty and Sardar Khan not
guilty and he was discharged.There was a recommendation to
mercy in the case of the condem-
ned man, the jury considering
that he had provoked and acted
on impulse. The jury was
composed of the following gentle-
men: Messrs. L. A. Tobias, C. S.
Remedios, A. R. F. Raven, C. Tet-
zel, A. J. de M. Sousa, H. Wilson
and G. Travers.In his speech the jury, Mr.
Jenkin said the act as to
whether an acting Attorney
General had the same right to two
speeches and the last word to the
jury as an Attorney General had.
He was under the impression that
it was not the practice at home.
His Lordship ruled against him.Mr. Jenkin then addressed the
jury on behalf of the prisoners.
He said there was one thing which
had undoubtedly been very much
in their minds since the morning
when listening to the case for the
defence, and which they might
have thought would embarrass
him when he came to address
them. That was the fish story told
by the first prisoner. Notwith-
standing the introduction of this
into the case, which was obviously
untrue, he desired them for the
time being to remove any impres-
sion it might have left on their
minds and listen to what he had
to say and see what they thought
of the case for the defence.Later on he would deal with
the fact of this fish story, told by
a man under circumstances such
as the prisoner was in, and when
trying to assist his case he told a
lie and unwittingly mired his case.
The case for the crown was one
of deliberate murder by these two
men, the blow having been struck
presumably by the first prisoner,
but that the two men were guilty
of the crime because they acted
with a common purpose.Accidental Death.
The case for the defence was
that this was not murder at all
but that deceased met his death
by misadventure and that he was
stabbed in a struggle which en-
sued in his attack upon these two
men. Continuing Mr. Jenkin sub-
mitted that they would not find
that these two men had any crimi-
nal intention, which was neces-
sary before they could bring in a
verdict of murder.The key of the whole case he
submitted was "Who was the as-
sailant?" If he could establish
upon the facts that deceased was
the assailant he did not think
they would find themselves very
greatly embarrassed in finding in
favour of the prisoners. Their
story had been told to the best of
their ability in a foreign tongue
and through the medium of an
interpreter. Although it was not
necessary for the Crown to prove
a motive it was always interest-
ing to find a motive. He would
here substitute the word "incen-
tive for motive and he put it to
the jury that there was no incen-
tive for any attack by any man
upon the deceased but that there
was an incentive for the deceased
to attack the first prisoner. The
motive which had existed in the
first prisoner's mind had been
satisfied in the fight which he
had described. There was no
doubt that the fight had actually
taken place. This was not
seriously challenged if at all by
the Crown. It must be believed
that deceased had had a scuffle
with somebody and there was no
doubt that this was more or less
accepted by the Crown. Deceased
had been humiliated by being
forced to the ground in the mud
before a crowd of Chinese. The
first prisoner had had his satis-faction and had avenged the name
of his uncle and there could no
longer have been any desire in
him to hurt the deceased. There
could be no possible doubt that there
existed in the mind of the deceased
an incentive to attack prisoner and
to get even with him because he
had been publicly humiliated on
his own beat.

Deceased's Curious Silence.

Two witnesses for the Crown
had said that they had asked de-
ceased what was the matter with
him and why his clothes were
muddy and he had refused to an-
swer them. It was a fair if not
the only conclusion to come to
that deceased was only occupied
with getting rid of Government
property and getting off duty so
that he could go after his man.
They had this fact that the one
incentive which had been in the
first prisoner's mind had gone.
They must assume from the Crown
case that the first prisoner still
had anger in his mind and an in-
centive against the deceased. But
first prisoner on leaving his beat
had passed by the deceased with-
out even speaking to him. The
evidence warranted him saying
that after first prisoner had passed
by the deceased, deceased also left
his beat and followed in the same
direction. The only evidence we
have was that the first prisoner
who was supposed to have struck
the blow was holding the left arm
of the deceased and those who
were in a position to observe what
happened had given definite
evidence that there was no blow
of any kind seen by them.Would the first prisoner after
having struck the blow have con-
tinued to hold the man by the
arms? No, there would have been
no need.If the men had intended to mur-
der deceased there would have
been no need for them to have
wrestled. Deceased was outnum-
bered and could the jury believe
that they would have found it
necessary to have practically
trussed the man up before they
struck the blow? Having regard
to the scene in which number one
prisoner fought deceased could
they believe that he still wanted
to attack him and that the pris-
oner was in truth the assailant
later when he had had such an
opportunity to attack deceased
before.

Wound Self Inflicted?

He would leave them to visualise
the fight which must have taken
place. It was common to both
cases that the first prisoner was
found holding deceased in front
with both hands and that number
two was engaged on holding his
arms from behind. The Crown
witnesses had stated that "It was
not difficult to believe or difficult
of comprehension that in the
struggle which took place the de-
ceased could have received such
an injury as he had received. I
do not think it is impossible to
believe that when three pairs of
arms were struggling the men
could have known just where their
arms were going. On the medical
evidence the doctor, with the same
facts before him, expressed the
view that it was possible for the
deceased to have received the in-
jury which he did from the wea-
pon being in his left hand. In
this court the same doctor vouch-
ed that it couldn't have been so
inflicted. But this medical
opinion was only an opinion and
when one and the same doctor
expressed two opinions with no
extra facts to assist him they
might accept either opinion. Deal-
ing with the fact that the men had
walked away after the affair coun-
sel said that sometimes unwill-
ingly and unwillingly and sud-
denly when one found oneself in-
volved in circumstances which
might take on an ugly aspect one
made oneself scarce.It was not the right thing to
do but it often followed. A man
invariably wished to disconnect
himself as soon as possible
from a set of circumstances
which promised to assume an ugly
appearance.With regard to the fish story
told by the first prisoner he would
like to remark that during several
years experience at the bar he
had found that often where a man
had a perfectly good defence and
a good chance as ever a man
had of getting a verdict of not
guilty he would volunteer a
gratuitous lie which was so ob-
vious that rather than help him
it was calculated to ruin and
damage his defence. He asked
the jury not to let the fact that
prisoner had lapsed into a lie in
that matter lie to seriously against
his case. He brought to the
notice of the jury that if they
had any reasonable doubt then
prisoners were entitled to a verdict
of not guilty and if they believed

GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

PROTECTION FOR INDUSTRIES.

Berlin, August 11.—There was
a series of stormy scenes in
the Reichstag during the debate on
the tariff bill, consequent on the
adoption of the proposal of the
majority parties to restrict the
time of speeches. The chancellor,
who was continually interrupted,
asked the speedy passage of the
bill in view of the pending negotia-
tions for commercial treaties with
foreign countries. He added that
since the foreign markets were
largely closed to German manu-
facturers it was necessary to have
strong home markets capable of ab-
sorbing German goods. Such mar-
kets could only be built behind high
customs walls.The Communists yesterday caused
an uproar and refused to leave
when expelled. Detectives literally
threw them out amid a din.
Later others were ejected after an
attempt to obstruct the tariff bill
which the Government are deter-
mined to carry through before ad-
journment.—Reuter.the case for the defence that de-
ceased's death was accidental they
would also return a verdict of
not guilty.

Attorney General's Remarks.

Sir Henry Pollock, finally ad-
dressing the jury for the Crown,
said counsel for the defence had
related the facts where the case
for the Crown and defence were
on common ground. The facts
were common as regards the meet-
ing of the three men and the pos-
ition in which they were seen by
various witnesses but then there
was a divergence and the question
which the jury must put to them-
selves was whether while in that
position the first prisoner stabbed
the deceased while the second
prisoner held him.The story of the prisoners was
that they heard noises behind them
and then saw deceased approach-
ing them with a knife in his left
hand but when cross-examined on
the point as to whether most peo-
ple did not use their right hand
instead of their left they were not
a little confused. According to
their story deceased did a very
imprudent thing in that he at-
tacked the first prisoner while he
was in the company of another
man instead of waiting until he
was alone. He would draw the
attention of the jury to the fact
that the doctor had expressed his
opinion that the wound could no
have been inflicted in the manner
in which prisoners said it was,
in the course of the struggle. It
was the height of improbability
he submitted, that the wound could
have been inflicted in the course
of a struggle.He was obliged to submit to
them that the fish story told by
the first prisoner was important.
Its purpose had been to try and
explain away the several blood
stains which had been found
upon his trousers, the pair which
were worn by him on the night
of the occurrence. It was a lie
told with a definite and distinct
object.The prisoner had said, com-
mented the Attorney General, when
he was charged that he did not
stab and knew nothing. But it
seems that he communed with him-
self since that time and had
found a good deal to say. He
submitted that it was impossible
to believe the story of the attack
by the deceased on the number one
prisoner and there was so much
that was improbable in their story
coupled with the facts of the
doctor's evidence, and the non-re-
port of the attack to the police,
that he did not think the jury could
accept the story at all.

The Verdict.

His Lordship having summed up
at length the jury retired and after
a retirement of about 30 minutes
returned to court bringing in a
verdict of guilty against the first
prisoner and not guilty against
the second. The foreman in-
formed His Lordship that they
strongly recommended the first
prisoner to mercy as they consid-
ered there was a certain amount of
provocation and that the deed was
done more or less on impulse.The second prisoner, Sardar
Khan, having been discharged, His
Lordship told the first prisoner
that the recommendation to mercy
would be forwarded to His Excel-
lency the Governor in Executive
Council. He then passed sentence
of death and prisoner received it
in silence and walked quietly from
the dock.

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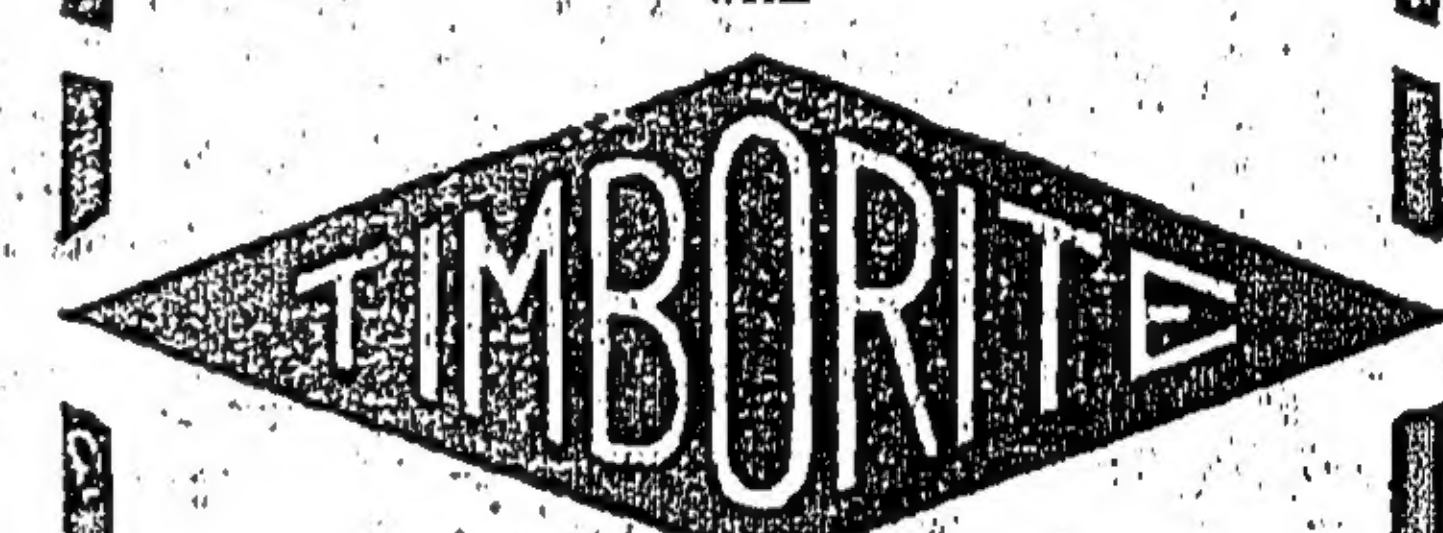
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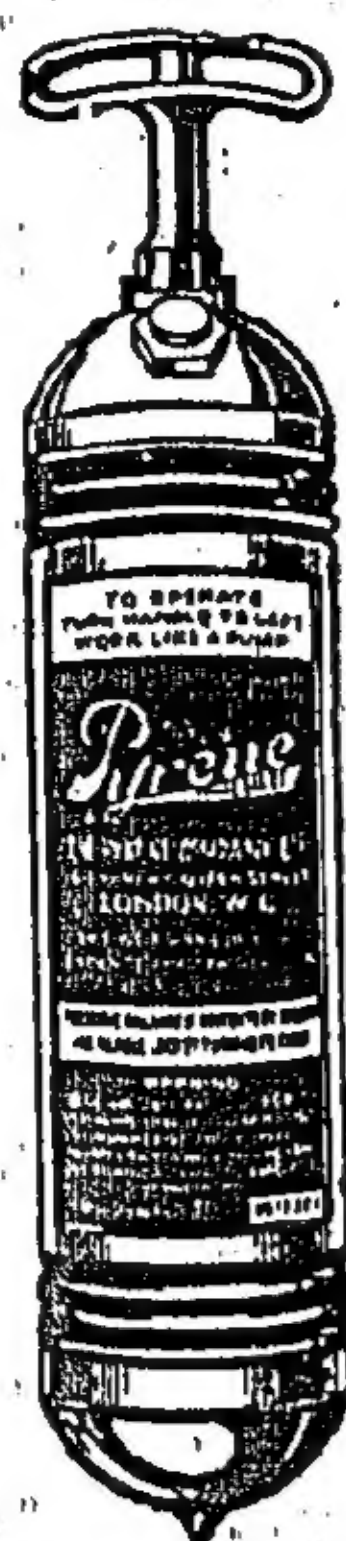
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The Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1925.

THE OUTLOOK.

We seem to be getting little nearer to a solution of the great problem which is uppermost in the minds of us all. Weeks come and weeks go without anything appreciable having been accomplished towards bringing an end to the anti-British and anti-foreign demonstrations on the part of the Chinese. Trade is fast going from bad to worse; we have grave happenings of some weeks ago still awaiting judicial settlement; and there is undoubtedly, a growing impatience at the delay of a return to normality. The outstanding issues are all so indeterminate and out of our sphere that the waiting is all the more irksome. Yet there is a wonderful spirit of cheerfulness in spite of depressing factors and when this unpleasant phase of Hongkong's experience is passed there will be lots of credit due to those who, while heavily involved, maintained an optimism that was good to encounter.

There is not the slightest doubt that a restoration to the normal state of things must precede the long negotiations which Washington, according to the recent news, desires to set on foot, and the Chinese must come to realise this if they wish to effect any change. For us down here in the south it seems hopeless to await a solution through Peking alone, first of all because the Peking Government adopts a most impracticable attitude and secondly because it is clearly incapable of enforcing its authority in the provinces, particularly in Canton. It may be that the Powers will be driven to open up direct communications with certain of the more powerful and reliable provincial authorities, although it is easy to see that any formal negotiations with individual Tachuns could easily be represented as an attempt to discredit the Republic and impede the restoration of Chinese unity. There is little doubt that the only way out of the present internal chaos in China lies in a development along the lines of autonomy for different portions of China, and, although that is a matter more or less for the Chinese themselves to settle, it might be just as well for the Powers to proceed along such lines on their own. What we mean is this:

that Britain should not be above dealing with Canton direct regarding the ending of the boycott. Canton must be made to realise that this thing cannot go on indefinitely; something has got to happen. Either the present Bolshevik gang in Canton has got to be cleared out by the great mass of the Cantonese who don't want them and who don't want a continuation of this foolish boycott and all that it involves, or there must be outside intervention whereby the Bolshevik gang is made to go and the reasonable Canton elements given a fair chance of governing the place. Reforms can come later.

Debt Questions.

One of the features of recent news messages has been the resumption of debt discussions with two of the Allies of the Great War who have not hitherto been able to make any definite promise as to repayment. These are France and Belgium, the former at present embarrassed by an almost unprecedented financial crisis as well as two trying and expensive campaigns abroad. There were references in the telegrams yesterday to Belgium's debt-funding negotiations with the United States, and the promise that she will pay what is due eventually, provided she obtains proper consideration. The American representative's reply was very much to the point—that a funding agreement would solve a long-voiced question, one which might disturb the friendship of the two countries. This touches a matter that has, unfortunately, formed a consideration all through, for it were a pity to have the debt question develop into mutual recriminations and general ill-feeling, as it already threatens to do. It is to be expected that the Belgian Government has some scheme of repayment likely to prove satisfactory to both sides, and that an adjustment of a protracted dispute, which is what it amounts to, will shortly be settled. As regards France, it is obvious that this country requires special consideration at the present time. It is unfortunate that the debt negotiations should come just in the midst of her extra troubles. M. Caillaux speaks of a "gentleman's agreement," and refers to the matter of French capacity to pay. The whole question is one bristling with problems of extreme delicacy, in which Britain is closely involved. The British Government cannot afford to write off certain debts while straining to pay what it owes itself as an aftermath of the war. It seems as if the lead will have to come in the end from the United States; and in any case the discussions of the next few days will be followed very keenly, and not a little anxiously, by financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic.

Empire Trade.

It was only a few months ago that the new Government in Britain inaugurated a special campaign for the promotion of Empire trade, especially inter-imperial commerce. Now we have the first report of the committee appointed to deal with the matter. The subject is one of vital importance and great difficulty. The committee has issued various recommendations, embodying most of the suggestions that have been made both in the public press and on the public platform. But that will hardly get us any "forerunner," unless prompt action is to follow. The history of commissions and their reports is much the same the world over—they usually cause a deal of interest, a certain amount of energetic effort, and a gradual increasing apathy as it becomes apparent that the support given the recommendations is not wholehearted. We trust that there will be little, if any, of this spirit mani-

DAY-BY-DAY.

WARS ARE TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER THAT WE MAY LIVE IN PEACE WITHOUT SUFFERING WRONG.—Cicero.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2s. 4.1/16d.

The weather forecast up till noon to-morrow is:—S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

The Baseball League match between the Japanese Baseball Club and the Filipino Club will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at Happy Valley at 5.30 p.m.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Monday. During yesterday, however, four cases of notifiable diseases—one of diphtheria, two of enteric, and one of puerperal, all Chinese.

The following members of the Indian Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade have passed the Efficiency Test at an examination held by Dr. Gowler, and are qualified to render "First Aid to the Injured"—N. B. Kitoh and G. Mustafa. The Surgeon Instructor was Dr. Milward.

During last week there were only four cases of notifiable disease reported in the Colony, these being one of diphtheria (Chinese), one of typhoid (Chinese), one of para-typhoid (Russian) and one of rabies (Chinese). All the Chinese cases died. There was also one Chinese death from influenza.

Mr. Curran, the Commissioner of Immigration, is initiating a movement to compel all first and second-class foreigners arriving in New York for the purpose of permanently residing in America to pass through Ellis Island, the same as immigrant third-class passengers. Mr. Curran would exempt foreigners arriving as tourists, but he wants everybody else irrespective of class to be sent to Ellis Island for examination before entering America through the port of New York.

NEW U. S. CONSUL.

ARRIVES THIS MORNING.

The new Consul-General of the United States for Hongkong, Mr. R. C. Tredwell, arrived in the Colony by the s.s. President Jackson to-day.

Mr. Tredwell, who comes to Hongkong with a most distinguished foreign service record, was an early arrival at the Consulate this morning, and a representative of the Telegraph found him busily engaged with Mr. A. E. Carlton in meeting the other members of the staff and callers at the Consulate.

Mr. R. L. Franklin, Foreign Service Officer, who has been attached to the local Consulate for some time, is leaving with Mrs. Franklin by the President Wilson on Saturday next for Hankow, to which city he has been temporarily detailed. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will carry the good wishes of a large number of friends with them.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Ellis and Co. have received telegraphic advice of the following quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange to-day:—
Langkats, Tls. 25
Ewos Tls. 8
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 120
New Engineerings, Tls. 8
Orientals, Tls. 2.25
Shanghai Cottons, Tls. 48

festated in the matter of Empire commerce. Yet it is only the extreme optimists who can hope for early or outstanding results. There are probably to be other reports, and then a general co-operation before effective betterment can become apparent. That is going to take some months at the very least, and it might produce very little in the long run. We fear that there are a number of basic causes of loss of trade, such as high producing costs and labour unrest, which will have to be tackled successfully before substantial gains can ever be counted.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

SET BACK SEVERAL YEARS.

The international relations of China, already complicated almost beyond human understanding, have now taken a turn which requires the most careful analysis to approximate comprehension. . . . the Chinese masses are demanding an immediate and complete abrogation of all unequal treaties. This is a complete negation of the Washington conference principle of abolition of extraterritoriality by gradual and evolutionary means. . . .

The present movement is clearly revolutionary. It is as revolutionary as the French Revolution or the Russian Revolution. It seeks a complete change from the past. It seeks to do away with the Republic of China as devised in 1912 which has failed as a governmental agency. It would substitute for that a new Republic of China, based upon experiences in Russia, Turkey and other Asiatic or Eurasian countries. It seeks to bring about a breach in China's international relations and to take the chances of a foreign, even a world, war. Its theory is that China is unconquerable because of its size; that the jealousy among the nations and their usual political treachery would prevent or impede united action; and that with Russia a friendly ally at China's rear, nothing more calamitous could happen to China than has happened in the past. Reasoning thus, this movement seeks to organize the students, laborers and small merchants in European parlance, the proletariat and the petite bourgeoisie, into a national force with the objective of overthrowing not the present Government at Peking but the present form of government, and to create a temporary dictatorship of the Kuomintang intelligentsia, maintained in power by the Christian legions of the "Red" Marshal, Feng Yu-hsiang. The plans were well laid and might have succeeded, were it not for their premature realization on May 30. When that incident occurred, the organizations of protest were still embryonic and public opinion had not yet been prepared. . . .

The full force of the attack is on Great Britain. Britain is being depicted as the arch-criminal and is being made to suffer most economically. . . . Great Britain is the most vulnerable of all foreign nations because her economic and vested interests are the largest. When Britain is attacked, a fairly large target is shot at.

Although the Shanghai strike commenced as an attack on a Japanese-owned cotton mill, the Chinese very soon saw the wisdom of minimizing their anti-Japanese activities. They could not attack both Great Britain and Japan successfully. It had to be one or the other. It was, however, impossible altogether to stop the anti-Japanese movement, for the masses are used to attacking Japan. Therefore, the tactic of separating Japan from Great Britain, of isolating Great Britain politically, failed. . . .

The United States was placed in a very curious position. It was the first to land marines in Shanghai. On the other hand, the Chinese, following a policy of isolating Britain, did everything possible to separate the United States from Great Britain. Individual Americans, particularly missionaries, were approached with a view toward making it clear that the movement was not anti-foreign but anti-British. This effort was particularly notable in the pronunciamentos of the university professors and American returned students. . . .

The Chinese overlooked certain serious factors in the Chinese situation. They forgot that in 1910, there was an anti-Japanese movement in China which lasted for almost four years. During this period, the Chinese utilized every force at their disposal to bring about co-operation in China between Great Britain and the United States. . . .

The best explanation, however, for the unity of action of Great Britain, the United States and Japan is the undoubted Russian orientation of that faction of the Nationalist party which is known as the Red Kuomintang and which is most aggressive in the present situation. By frank admission, this political party is associated with the Soviet Government.

LOST RIGHTS.

The Non-Treaty Powers including Russia and Germany, lost their rights in China on account of the war. In the present difficulty, local Germans have on the whole been sympathetic with the British point of view although they hope to gain in trade through the boycott. Individual Germans resent their unfortunate position and realize that their lives and property are always in danger through China's failure to establish an adequate judicial procedure to protect them.

Russia, which has no interests in China and which is motivated by the fanatical idea of turning all the world into a Soviet, while at the same time embarking upon a policy of imperialistic aggression in Manchuria, Mongolia and Sinkiang, has devoted her agencies in China to a liaison between itself and the Kuomintang. The military college at Whampoa, is staffed by Russian officers. One can go into the details of proof of this connection except that such proofs are not necessary in view of the party's open declaration of co-operation with Soviet Russia. This is, perhaps, the first time in China that a political party frankly avows a foreign orientation.

The suggestions of those who have tried to isolate Great Britain that there was no Bolshevik influence in the present movement is nullified by the fact that the movement was developed in its major features by the Red Kuomintang, and the Red Kuomintang is avowedly allied with Soviet Russia. . . .

They are working for the destruction of those rights of other nations which Russia has forfeited. Russia's activities have not been through Russian Bolshevik agents as the police of the International Settlement generally presume, but through members of the Red Kuomintang, the policy of which co-ordinates with that of Russia. . . .

Russia is utilizing her alliance with the Red Kuomintang to create a smoke screen for her own activities in Manchuria and Mongolia and at the same time to isolate Great Britain and to weaken Japan with a view toward an eventual alliance between China and Russia in the event of a Russo-Japanese war. This policy is not new and has, to a greater or lesser extent, been followed since the arrival in the country of M. Karahan. . . .

The reiteration on the part of the Great Powers that they would go through with the terms of the Washington treaty has been to a large extent nullified by their reservation that they could do nothing as long as China was in disorder, for there is no apparent indication that these disorders will cease in the near future. The situation calls for the keenest statesmanship, and that is altogether lacking in Peking. The younger men of the country lack the international mind and are, therefore, unable to correlate their domestic policies with China's general foreign policy.

As for China's general foreign policy it has in the past been to wear down the Powers and to get them to accede to China's demands in the hope that commercial interests would dictate a more favorable attitude toward China, but the events of May 30 have frightened the Powers into a fear of a recurrence of Boxerism, in which the antagonists of the foreigners would not be using magic swords but modern arms supplied by Russia. It is this fear which has set back China several years in the fulfilment of her national aims. It seems tragic that, when China seemed to be making such tremendous strides of progress in the direction of her ambition, everything should have been spoiled by an event which could have been localized in its implications.—George E. Sokolsky in the Japan Advertiser.

A ship that is 124 years old is still on active service in the Solent. She is the little ketch Bee, which trades between Southampton and Newport in the Isle of Wight, and has made more than 33,000 crossings of the Solent since 1801. She is one of the few ships remaining in the world from whose decks men saw the Victory at sea with Nelson on board, and was once commanded for forty-eight years by the same captain. She has been on the same route the whole of her life, and has carried more than half a million tons of cargo between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, covering more than half a million miles, although the distance between her two ports is only eighteen miles.

HOME CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE MAKE HUGE TOTAL.

Matches Uncompleted.

London, Aug. 11.
Playing at Manchester, Lancashire defeated Notts on the first innings. Scores:—

Lancashire, 359 and 55 for two wickets (declared).
Notts, 223 and 75 for two wickets.

Watson in Lancs' first innings scored 120 and Peatress 89. Batting for Notts, Davies compiled 65. The Lancs trundler Palmer took 4 wickets for 53 runs.

Yorkshire's Big Victory.

Against Warwickshire at Dewsbury, Yorkshire won by an innings and 56 runs. The scores were:—
Yorkshire 507 for eight wickets (declared).

Warwick 223 and 123.
For the winners Sutcliffe knocked up 206 and Kilner 124. In Warwick's first innings Smith scored 52 and Parsons 55, whilst Santall carried his bat for 119. When Warwick followed on, Macaulay captured four wickets at a cost of 49 runs.

Kent Does Well.

Kent defeated Sussex at Hastings by nine wickets. Scores:—
Sussex 234 and 97.

Kent 290 for nine wickets (declared) and 42 for one wicket.

In the initial innings of Sussex, Bowley compiled 57. When Sussex went in for second knock the Kentish bowlers asserted themselves, Marriott taking five wickets for 31 runs and Freeman four for 49. In Kent's first innings Woolley compiled 51 and Knott 73.

Rain Spoils Play.

Playing at the Oval, Surrey won against Middlesex on the first innings. There was no play to-day owing to rain. Scores:—

Surrey 203 and 11 for no wicket.
Middlesex 183.

In Surrey's first knock, Hobbs scored 49 and Shepherd 57, Allen capturing five wickets for 40 runs. Hearne compiled 53 for Middlesex, four of whose wickets were taken by Fender at a cost of 54 runs.

Northants Excels.

Playing at Peterborough, Northants beat Worcestershire by an innings and 114 runs. Scores:—
Worcester 117 and 98.

Northants 889.

In the first Worcester innings P. Wright took five wickets for 47 runs, and in the second V.C.W. Jupp took five wickets at a cost of five runs apiece. For Northants, W. Timms made 53, Woolley (N) 64, Jupp 70, and Bagnall 71. Root dismissed five batsmen for 128 runs.

Mead in Form.

At Cheltenham, Hampshire defeated Gloucestershire on the first innings. Scores:—
Hampshire 244 and 244 for six wickets (declared).

Gloucester 181 and 20 for no wicket.

In the Hants first innings Brutton batted well for 66 while Mill came out with the good figures, four for eighteen. Mead tallied 94 in the second innings and Howell reached the half century. Parker took five of the six wickets at a cost of 69 runs. Rain interfered at the close.

Mr. Charles Henry Lott, a rich hotel owner of Chicago, was ordered by the courts recently to pay his wife, who was divorcing him, £220,000, states the *Daily Mail*. According to Mrs. Lott, her husband on three recent occasions slapped her. The court awarded her £73,333 for each slap. The verdict collapses the alimony record secured in Chicago by Miss Peggy Hopkins Joyce, who was awarded £200,000.

Professor A. E. Douglass, director of the University of Arizona Observatory, at a meeting of the Pacific division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, stated that photographs he had made of Mars indicated considerable atmosphere on the planet, the markings of which were green, signifying vegetation. The actual temperature had been measured, and had been found to be between the ranges conducive to life. This was most important, and the latest of the discoveries concerning Mars.

FORMER AGITATION.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

A review, in the *Observer*, of the book describing Sir Paul Chater's collection of pictures of old China days, compares the present outcry for the abrogation of "unequal Treaties" with the attitude of the Cantonese demagogues towards the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, and the method adopted in its manifestation.

By the terms of that Treaty British subjects became entitled to take up residence at the open ports, yet fourteen years later we find the British community at Canton still confined within the narrow limits of the factory compounds, subjected to continual insults and frequent murderous attacks. In July, 1846, we read, "the whole foreign quarters narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of a mob, which was finally driven back by the armed residents, after killing three and wounding six of the assailants."

In October the residents formed a volunteer corps for self-protection. Ten years later the "continuous and obstinate hostility" of the Cantonese having compelled Admiral Seymour to bombard the Yamen of the Imperial Commissioner Yeh, we find an anti-British boycott applied, not only to the area of the factories at Canton, but to the colony of Hongkong. "We were beginning to experience many inconveniences," wrote Mrs. (later Lady) Harry Parkes in December, 1856, "as the shops were deserted and orders had been issued by the mandarins not to sell anything to us, so we could get no bread or milk, etc., etc." Two days later a Chinese mob set fire to the factories, and the whole European quarter was reduced to a heap of ruins—replaced in due course by the present Concession of Shameen.

This attack was the direct result of placards posted in the streets of Canton and Hongkong, in which the Chinese population of the colony were called upon to leave it forthwith, just as they have lately been compelled to do by the leaders of the present agitation. One of the most interesting features of these manifestations of "national consciousness" is just as persistently conspicuous to-day as it was seventy years ago, namely, the calm manner in which the average, patient, hunger-driven native, politically unconscious and inarticulate, continues to go about his daily business, all undisturbed by tumult and the shouting. George Wingrove Cooke (*the Times* correspondent), describing the bombardment and capture of Canton in December, 1857, noted with astonishment that, while the firing was at its height, "sammans and even cargo boats were moving down the river like London lightermen in the ordinary exercise of their calling." He also observed that "sammans were all day long selling fruit and vegetables to the sailors who were bombarding their city" (even as the natives of Peking sold fresh eggs to the ventries on the city wall during the siege of the Legation by the Boxers in 1900). Later, after the capture of the city and of the Imperial Commissioner's Treasury, he comments on the extraordinary spectacle then witnessed of "a thousand volunteer Cantonese, hired at a dollar apiece, contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their own city's treasure."

Well might he (and well may we) ask, "Who can pretend to understand such a people as this?"

The affectionate title "The Beautiful Child," by which some of the native Chiefs of South Africa have referred to the Prince of Wales, recalls an amusing incident years ago when a deputation of Swazis was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor. The spokesman opened with a declaration they had brought their babe to the great Queen. Mother and appealed to her to take him to her breast. This being translated, her Majesty looked about in some surprise and asked: "But where is the child? I cannot see him." "He is here, O Queen; our babe is here," replied the spokesman, and indicated a stalwart young chief of at least six feet.

BERI-BERI VICTIM.

PRAISE FOR ANNAMITE SOLDIERS.

An epidemic of beri-beri has broken out amongst the Indo-Chinese troops stationed for local defence at Shameen, Canton, and has so far resulted in five deaths. One of the victims, a private named Nguyen Dinhtang, was on Monday brought back, seriously ill, to Hongkong, but he died the same night at the French Hospital, Causeway Bay. The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday the attendance including the French Consul, M. Yves Du Courthial, Chevalier du Legion d'Honneur.

At the graveside M. du Courthial delivered a short oration, in the course of which he paid a tribute to the soldier who had died in the discharge of his duty. In expressing his profound admiration for the qualities of the Annamite race, the Consul dwelt on the fact that although of humble rank, the sacrifice which the deceased soldier had made in common with his other comrades who had fallen victim to a strange disease was as noble and great as could be made by anyone irrespective of his station in life. France was indebted and greatly cognizant of the sacrifice thus made in her cause, and in the name of the Republic he expressed his sorrow and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased.

M. Trinh Xuan Due on behalf of the relatives and Annamite Community in general, suitably responded and thanked M. du Courthial for the sentiments expressed and his kind attendance at the funeral.

THE DEFENCES OF HANKOW.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Hankow, Aug. 12.
A conference between the Chinese and British authorities has reached an agreement regarding the system of defence of the Concession and co-operation with the Chinese police.—*Reuter*.

DISTURBANCE AT TIENSIN.

MILLWORKERS CHECKED BY POLICE.

Tientsin, Aug. 12.
The Chinese police and military yesterday were compelled to fire on striking millworkers, wounding eight mostly in the legs.—*Reuter*.

The longest authentic case of longevity in seeds is found by Edgar Brown, of the Washington Biological Society in seeds of certain legumes (*Hovea linearis* and *Goodia latifolia*) collected by Robert Brown in Australia and germinating after 105 years. Of seeds buried by Prof. W. J. Beal 40 years ago, to be taken out at intervals and tested, about half germinated at the end of the time. In 1902, Dr. W. T. Duval, formerly of the Seed Laboratory, buried the seeds of 17 species of many different families, and at the end of 20 years 51 of the species germinated. The seeds buried deepest, mostly gorminated best.

SHAMEEN MASSACRE.

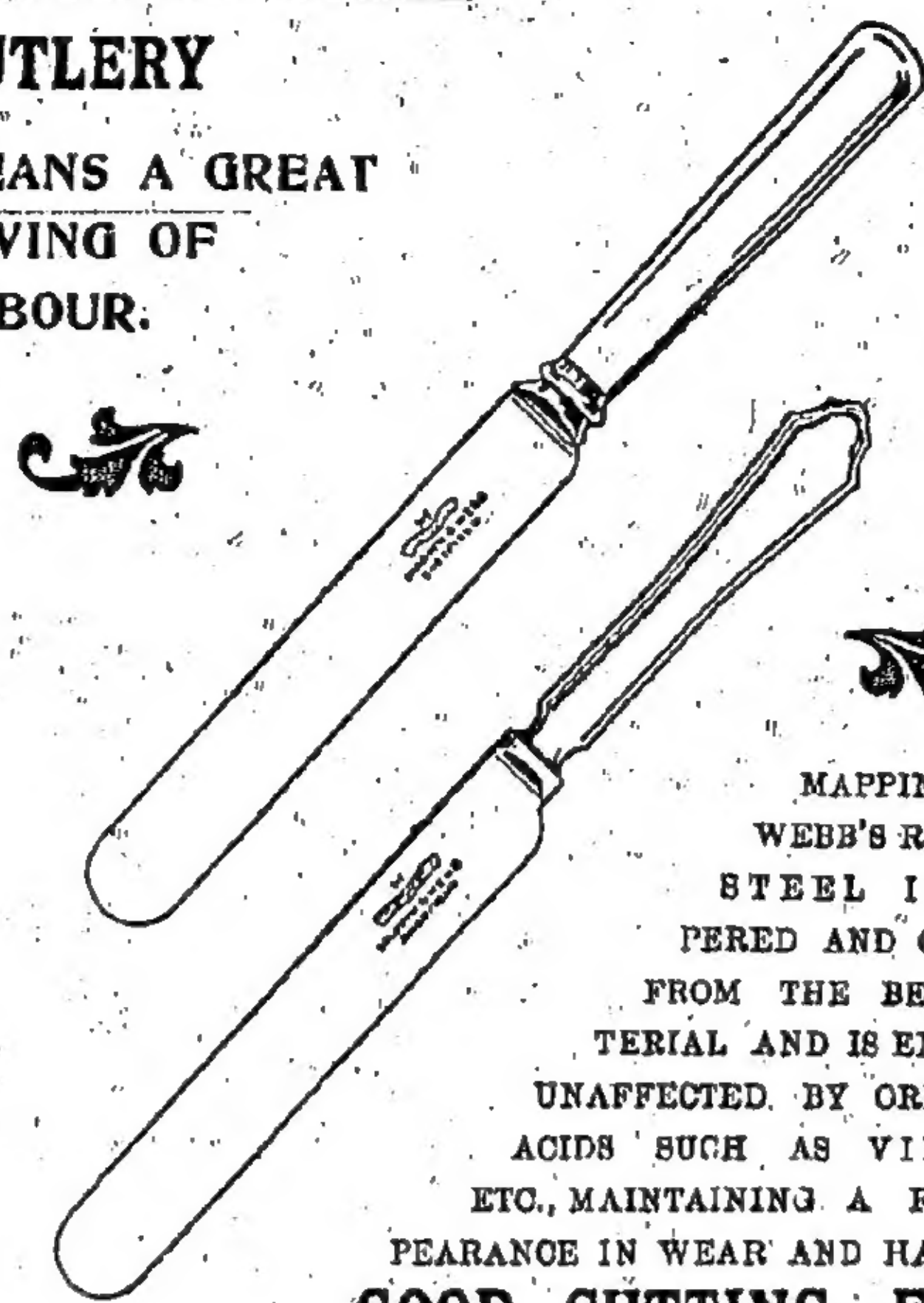
(Continued from Page 1.)

In view of the fact that the Canton Government immediately after the incident saw fit to notify the Consular Body, and in particular the British and French Consular Representatives, that the firing had started from Shameen and that therefore the foreign authorities were responsible for the affair, I have availed myself of this opportunity to bring before His Danish Majesty's Government the actual facts as seen by myself. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that the affair was prearranged; and the fact that fully armed troops in great numbers took part in an otherwise peaceful demonstration precludes any doubt as to the intentions of the organisers, for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible the more so as they were previously warned against the consequences of such an action.

Royal Danish Consulate at Canton, 26th June, 1925.
(Sd.) WALLACE J. HANSEN, Consul.

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LONDON CHINATOWN.

GRADUALLY PACKING UP.

The inhabitants of London's Chinatown are moving—many of them—to Belgium and Holland. Visitors to this most interesting quarter of London may soon find no Chinatown left.

If you want to see what remains of Chinatown you must turn when you go along the West India Dock-road, to your left up Pennyfields, and not to your right down Limehouse Causeway.

Pennyfields is a double line of Chinese boarding-houses, restaurants, sweetstuff shops, and butchers' shops. Many of them are shuttered, either because of the emigration or because of the rotting nature of the occupants.

Although the Chinese residents of China-town, as distinct from the seafaring men from overseas from whom they earn their living by entertaining, now number only about five hundred, the place still boasts of two clubs.

One, the Chong Yee Tong, is in Limehouse Causeway. The other is in Pennyfields. When—and if—you are elected a member of the club in Pennyfields, part of the ceremony of initiation, so it is said, consists of cutting the club mark on your chest.

The "calling of the dead," a Chinese function that takes place twice a year, in February and November, at the East London Cemetery, has been shorn, with the decline of Chinatown, of much of its ancient ceremonial. Two roasted sucking pigs, are still taken to the Chinese corner of the cemetery, but they are brought back to Chinatown again to be eaten.

The fruit, sweets, wines and tea that are brought as offerings to show the dead that they are still remembered are distributed among needy eight-seers.

One can still dine very sumptuously in Chinatown. A dish that is known as a "noodle" costs 5s in its most complicated form.

Its basis is macaroni, with other delicacies added. For a crab omelette the charge is 2s. If you require birds' nest soup or shark fin soup you must order beforehand, and pay extensively. Pucka-poo is the principal game now played in Chinatown. You are supplied with a list of 40 Chinese towns and are allowed a certain number of guesses, varying with the fee you pay, at the names that will be drawn, as in a sweep-stake.

Two Chinese sailors the other day—so you can learn in Chinatown—won a hundred pounds each for an outlay of 1s. 1d.

NEW SHIP'S LOG.

Speed Read Immediately.

A new type of ship's log, invented in Sweden, has been recently put on the market and several large vessels have already been fitted with it, according to *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*.

The familiar ship's log for indicating average speed and total distance travelled constitutes an important item of the navigating equipment of every seagoing vessel. This log comprises a recording dial, usually fastened on the ship's rail aft, or on a projecting boom, and is operated by an impeller trailing astern some hundred feet or more in the case of large vessels. During slow speeds in congested water-ways, or when maneuvering to enter harbour, this log must of necessity be hauled inboard, after which the actual speed of the vessel can only be gauged from passing landmarks. Even under full-speed open-sea conditions the actual speed of the vessel at any instant cannot be read from the dial, but must be calculated on the basis of distance already covered in a known time.

The new device comprises two pipes terminating on the lower shell of the ship. The inner of the two pipes projects beyond the shell of the ship about 4-in. in the form of a Pitot tube, and the inner opening of the pipes lead to two chambers separated by a diaphragm. With the ship stationary, and both chambers full of water, the pressure in each chamber is that due to draft alone, and the diaphragm will assume its zero position. With the ship under way the pressure in the Pitot tube displaces the diaphragm through a distance which is a known function of the ship's speed. Suitable recording mechanism makes it possible to read from a speedometer dial the actual speed of the vessel in knots at any instant. Performance records have been stated to reveal an error not greater than 1 per cent.

"Many Siberian peasants would willingly give a cow for a Bible. Yet every endeavour to get a Bible into Russia has met with a cold and firm refusal from the Bolshevik authorities. In every other part of the world the sales of the Bible during the last year have been record-breaking, and a total of over ten million volumes is reported. Over 400 tons were shipped from London." These statements are from the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

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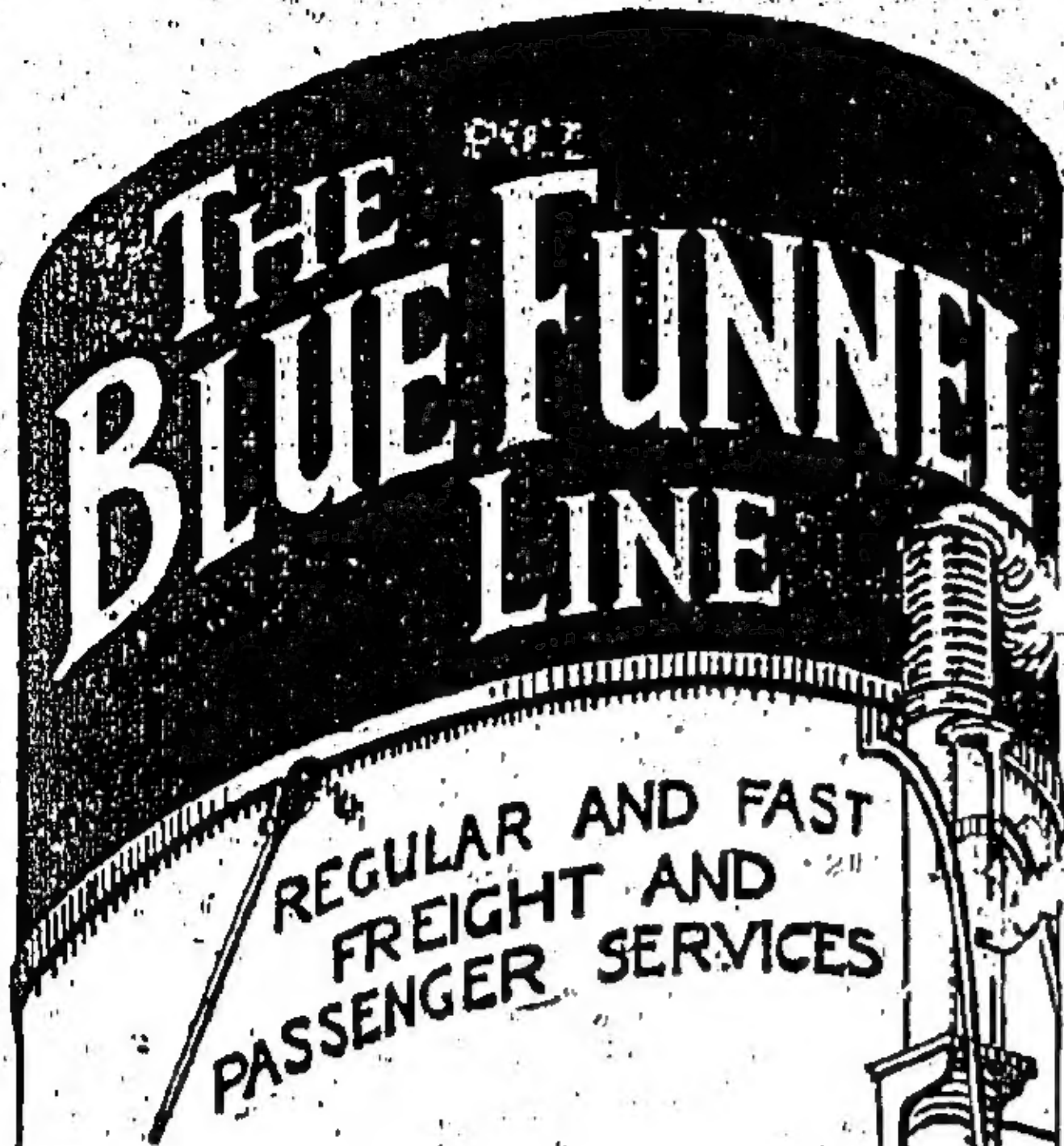
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"ROMAEO" 22nd Sept. M'Isles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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"TYDELS" 12th Sept. M'Isles, Liverpool, Glasgow & G'ow

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"PELUS" 7th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez
"TEUCER" 23rd Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez

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"SARPEDON" 19th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATRULUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
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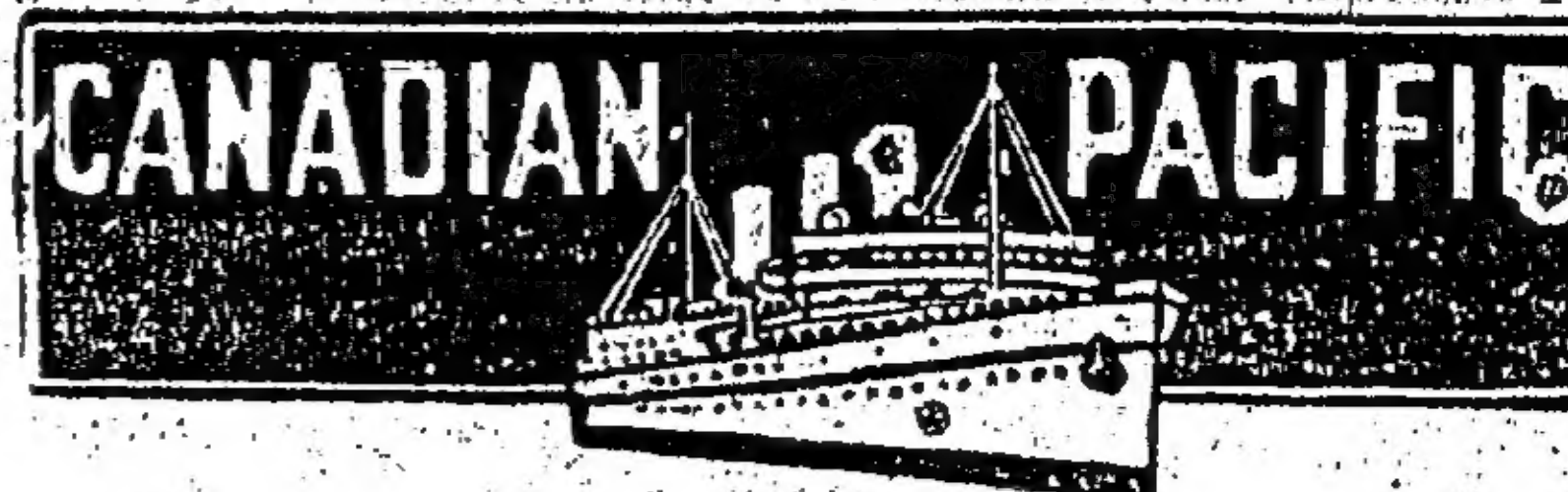
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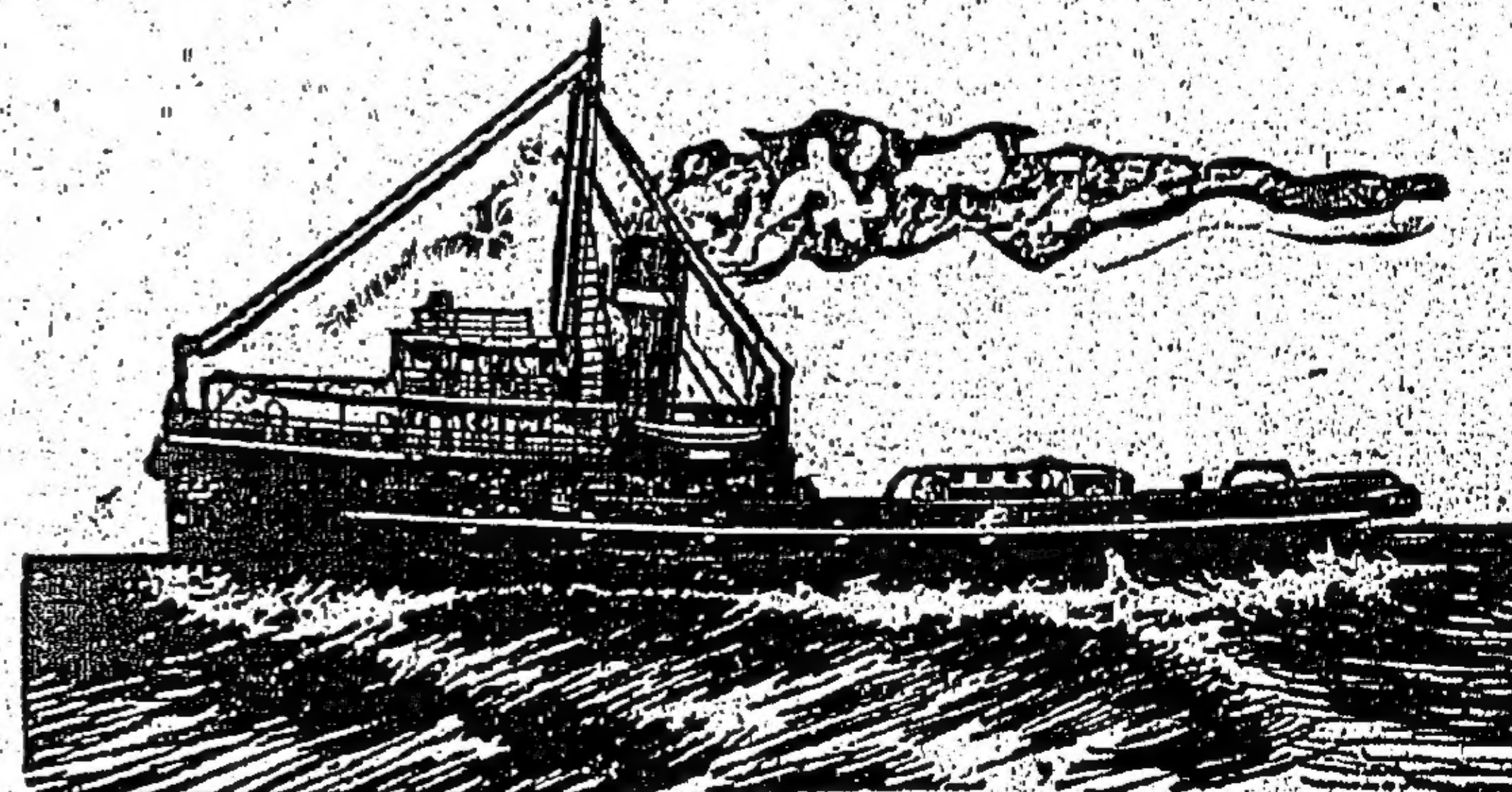
STRAITS Direct..... Lensburg Thurs. 13th Aug. at 7 a.m.
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YOKOHAMA via Kobe..... Kutsang Satur. 15th Aug. at 7 p.m.
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are hereby notified that the
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will lie at Consignee's risk and
subject to terms and conditions of
storage at Holt's wharf. The
cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 10th
August

Optional cargo will be landed
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
17th Aug. will be subject to rent.
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must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 41st Aug.
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effected.

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cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 11th
August.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
17th August will be subject to
rent.

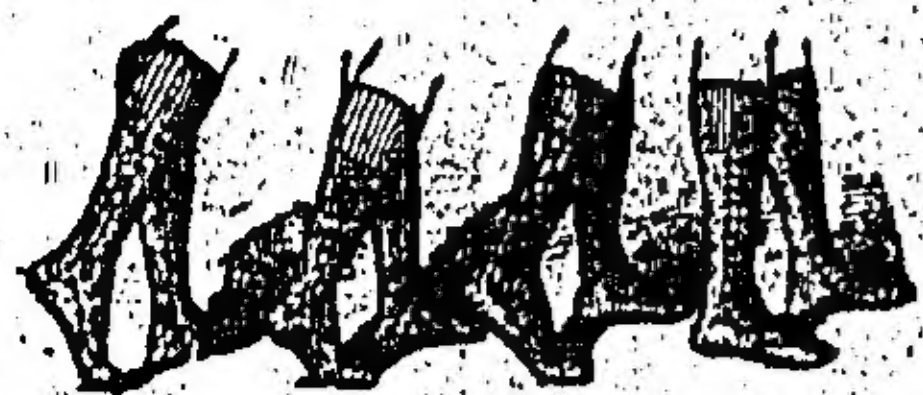
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STONE THROWING.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE
IMPOSED BY MAGISTRATE.

Anti-Strike Lecturing.

A very heavy punishment was meted out to a Chinese who appeared before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. T. H. King prosecuted an employee of the Lai Kee Trunk Manu- facturers on a charge of unlawfully throwing stones at an anti-strike lecturer at Hillier Street on July 29.

Mr. C. H. Lyson appeared for the defence, and prior to opening his case the prosecution having concluded its case at a previous hearing said that his Worship had dismissed the defendant in the previous case on the grounds of the inconsistency of the evidence. He would submit that in the present case there was more inconsistency in the evidence, or was rather more contradictory than in the previous case.

His Worship replied that he did not discharge the defendant on the grounds submitted by Mr. Lyson but on the strength of the evidence of the defence.

Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Lyson said that the defendant was employed by the Lai Kee firm which carried on business in Wing Lock Street. On the day of the alleged stone throwing the accused had been opening a bottle of aerated water when he suddenly heard a commotion outside. He was curious as most people would be and dashed to the door with the bottle opener still in his hand, when he had reached the doorway he was arrested by the police.

After the evidence Mr. Lyson addressed his Worship saying that it was hardly creditable that in a crowd of nearly 200 people, there would be a clear vision between the defendant and one or two of the witnesses of the prosecution. He therefore submitted that the story of the defence was true and in the commotion of the moment it was likely that the detective had arrested the defendant in mistake.

His Worship said that he was not inclined to disbelieve the evidence of the prosecution. He found the defendant guilty on the charge of throwing stones, and inflicted a fine of \$400 with the alternative of five months' hard labour in default.

A WOMAN'S DEATH.

A RAID ON PLANTATION ENDS FATALLY.

Sitting as Coroner, Mr. E. W. Hamilton conducted an enquiry at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the circumstances of the death of a Chinese woman, aged 31 years who died as the result of a fall from the hillside at Ngau Sze Wan, Kowloon, where she had gone to gather firewood.

According to the evidence, the deceased together with her daughter, went to the hillside near the Portuguese Club and was gathering wood when a piquet of constables interrupted her raid on the Government plantation. The woman attempted to escape but was chased by an Indian constable. When he had overtaken the deceased both constable and woman struggled at the top of a cliff with the result that they lost their footing and rolled down the slope. The woman was able to speak and directed her daughter to call her father to the rescue. The young girl informed her father that her mother was being assaulted by the Indian, and on arrival at the scene the two were still found lying at the bottom of the hill. The woman was conscious but died shortly after the arrival of Inspector Bloor of the Kowloon City Police Station. The Indian was removed to hospital and yesterday had to be assisted to the Court.

After hearing the evidence the jury, consisting of Messrs. H. C. H. Jones (Foreman), W. C. Gibson, and W. Riedler, returned a verdict of accidental death. They attached no blame to the constable.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

POPULATION INTERMIXED.

Berlin, Aug. 11. It appears from the exchange of notes between the German and Polish Governments that 3,000 out of 20,000 Germans who opted for Germany still remain in Poland, and 11,000 out of 15,000 Poles who opted for Poland remain in Germany. The German Government replying to the Polish threat to expel these "foreigners" proposes that each country leave the other's subjects undisturbed.—*Reuter*.

FUNERAL FATALITY.

WINGS ON CO. EMPLOYEE
KILLED.

Negligent Driving.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, an enquiry into the death of a Chinese, who was knocked down by a motor lorry owned by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, near Jardine Hill, was held by Major C. Wilson, as Coroner, with the assistance of a jury.

The owners of the motor lorry were represented by Mr. M. H. Turner and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's relatives.

The first eye witness called was a coolie employed by Messrs. Watson and Company, who was travelling on the vehicle at the time of the accident. He said that a cargo of goods was being conveyed to the Police Club and on turning a bend near Jardine's Hill opposite Leighton Hill Road, witness saw a funeral procession and a motor car approaching the lorry from the opposite direction. Watson's lorry was signalled to pass and after turning the bend the deceased stepped in front of the car and was knocked down. He was taken to the French Hospital where he died.

On the conclusion of the evidence the jury returned the following verdict: We find that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the driver in not swerving to avoid the mourners when the road was quite wide enough for his doing so.

Inspector Kent: Does that constitute a verdict of manslaughter, your Worship?

The Coroner: No, I think not.

The jury composed of Messrs. G. B. Labrum (foreman), Pang Punsang, and Wong Wing-fung.

NETHERLANDS SWEEP BY STORM.

VILLAGES DESTROYED IN TYPHOON.

Amsterdam, August 11. The East Netherlands were last night swept by a terrific thunderstorm causing loss of life and much damage to property. Details are meagre as telegraphic and telephone communication are interrupted. Four were killed and 100 injured in the village of Borculo where the typhoon lasted several minutes. The towers of both churches were blown down and not a single house escaped. The village of Neede was also destroyed. Serious damage is reported at Didam, Doetinchem, Ouden-zaal, Hengelo and all eastern Gelderland.

During the hurricane an aeroplane crashed on the Catholic asylum at Buurlo, killing three people. Borculo with five thousand inhabitants of whom two thousand are now homeless was apparently the storm centre. The burgomaster has asked for troops and food-stuffs. The governor of Gelderland arrived at Borculo at foot as all the roads are impassable to vehicles on account of trees having been blown down. The damage is estimated at over four million florins.—*Reuter*.

TEXTILE STRIKE.

CONFERENCE RESULTS IN DEADLOCK.

London, August 11. After sitting for thirty-five hours at which twenty-seven were consecutive the joint industrial council of the wool textile trade came to a deadlock, consequently the strike of the 24th July will continue. All points were agreed upon except the rate of wages at which the operatives should resume work. Pending the decision of the court of inquiry on the conditions of the industry, the operatives have refused the employers' proposal for a resumption at five per cent reduction in wages.—*Reuter*.

LEGATION STRIKE.

TUAN CHI-JUI'S OPINION.

Peking, August 11. The Legation strike continues. When interviewed by Mr. Palaret yesterday Tuan Chi-jui expressed regret and explained that the strike was the outcome of a widespread patriotic movement. He promised to take up the matter with the chief of police.—*Reuter*.

AERATED WATERS AND PRESERVED FOOD.

REGULATION OF MANUFACTORIES.

The only business of public interest at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, was a resolution by the Medical Officer of Health, which the Board unanimously adopted, authorising the making of by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments. The meeting was presided over by Mr. N. L. Smith, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. H. T. Greasy (the Director of Public Works), Dr. J. C. Macgowan, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. G. S. Kennedy Skipton (Secretary) with Mr. D. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

The resolution moved by the Medical Officer of Health was as under:

"That the Board do make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments."

The Medical Officer said: Sir, For over twenty years the Board has been empowered to make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments. The Board has not yet, however, taken advantage of this power. I think that by-laws should now be made to control these establishments in addition to those which regulate dairies, bakeries, etc.

European Goods Limited.

There are a number of food-preserving establishments in the Colony, where such things as fruit, fish and meat are preserved by canning. There are also a few aerated water manufactories managed by Chinese. All these establishments and factories produce articles which, in their finished state, resemble the products of the best European and American firms as far as the outward appearance of the packed articles is concerned. There is, therefore, a certain danger that purchasers may be led to think that these products are as trustworthy as these which they imitate. I have drafted two sets of by-laws, which, I understand, you will circulate amongst the members of the Board, for the purpose of starting a discussion on this subject, and I hope that members may be in a position to consider the matter, possibly in Committee, at an early date. On reading my suggested by-laws members will notice that I have not proposed any measures of control over the quality or purity of the articles to be preserved, nor over the method of packing and quality of the materials used for packing. I have thought that such measures will be better provided by amendments to the Food and Drugs

THE SECURITY PACT.

M. BRIAND'S ROYAL AUDIENCE.

London, August 11.

After a most cordial audience with H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace this morning, M. Briand accompanied by M. Flauriau proceeded to the Foreign Office. He entered by the back entrance, thus disappointing a score of press photographers who waited at the front of the building. M. Berthelot and Fromageot, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Tyrell and Sir Cecil Hurst were awaiting them in Mr. Chamberlain's room. Conversations in regard to the reply to the latest German note on the security pact began immediately. Well-informed people are optimistic of the result thereof.—*Reuter*.

French Press Opinion.

Paris, August 11.

The papers ascribe particular importance to the conference between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain, not only regarding Franco-British relations but Europe's future.

The *Petit Parisien* notes that the conference coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the entente cordiale and both countries are still facing the same danger which they must endeavour to avert annually. They will succeed only if they remain tightly united.

The *Petit Journal* says that there is no question of the success of one diplomacy against the other for both agree to bring about the final restoration of peace.

Gaulois believes that if London would give up the firm positions taken at Geneva by M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain before the war, German hegemony would soon become again an anguishing reality.—*Havas*.

BRITISH CLOTH.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S BIG ORDER.

London, August 11. The *Daily Express* Manchester correspondent learns that the Russian Government has given various Lancashire firms contracts for cotton yarn and cloth to a value exceeding £300,000.—*Reuter*.

Ordinance. Members will also notice that I have endeavoured to provide for a considerable elasticity in the application of these by-laws in order that each factory concerned may be dealt with on its own merits. I now beg to propose that the Board do make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments.

The Chairman seconded the resolution which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

NEW ZEALAND RECEPTION.

Lyttelton, August 11.

The music of the bands on the wharves and the flagship *Omaha* was drowned by the din of the welcome by the sirens of the steamers in the harbour and the cheers of the crowds ashore and afloat, when a section of the American fleet arrived.

Auckland, August 11.—The Flagship *California* was headed by eight American battleships and three auxiliaries. On arrival here aeroplanes ascended from the warships impressing great crowds of spectators. Admiral Robison and his officers were given a luncheon by the civil authorities. Admiral Robison in a speech said "We come not merely as friends but as comrades in the World War. We are now treading the pleasant paths of peace but always ready to uphold the right."—*Reuter*.

Wellington, August 11.—Most of the population including the army, and school children waving American flags, watched a section of the American fleet headed by the battleship *Seattle* flying the flag of Admiral Coontz, enter the harbour. Seven seaplanes preceded the fleet stunting over the city. The H.M.A.S. *Dunedin* replied to the American salute.—*Reuter*.

JAPANESE NAVY.

FIVE YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

Tokyo, August 11.—According to press reports the navy contemplates the building, during the next five years, of four 10,000 ton cruisers, twenty first class destroyers, ten large submarines, two special service boats and three gunboats to replace vessels superannuating in 1923, but the navy office has not yet decided.—*Reuter*.

TRIP CANCELLED.

SIR ERIC GEDDES WILL NOT COME EAST.

London, August 11. Owing to the pressure of business in England Sir Eric Geddes has abandoned his proposed visit to the Dunlop Rubber Company's plantations in Malaya. Mr. E. J. Byrne, the company's rubber advisor, will leave England early in October instead of Sir Eric Geddes.—*Reuter*.

NEW YANGTSE COMMANDER.

London, August 11. Rear Admiral John Ewen Cameron will succeed Rear Admiral Anderson as Rear Admiral of the Yangtze.—*Reuter*.

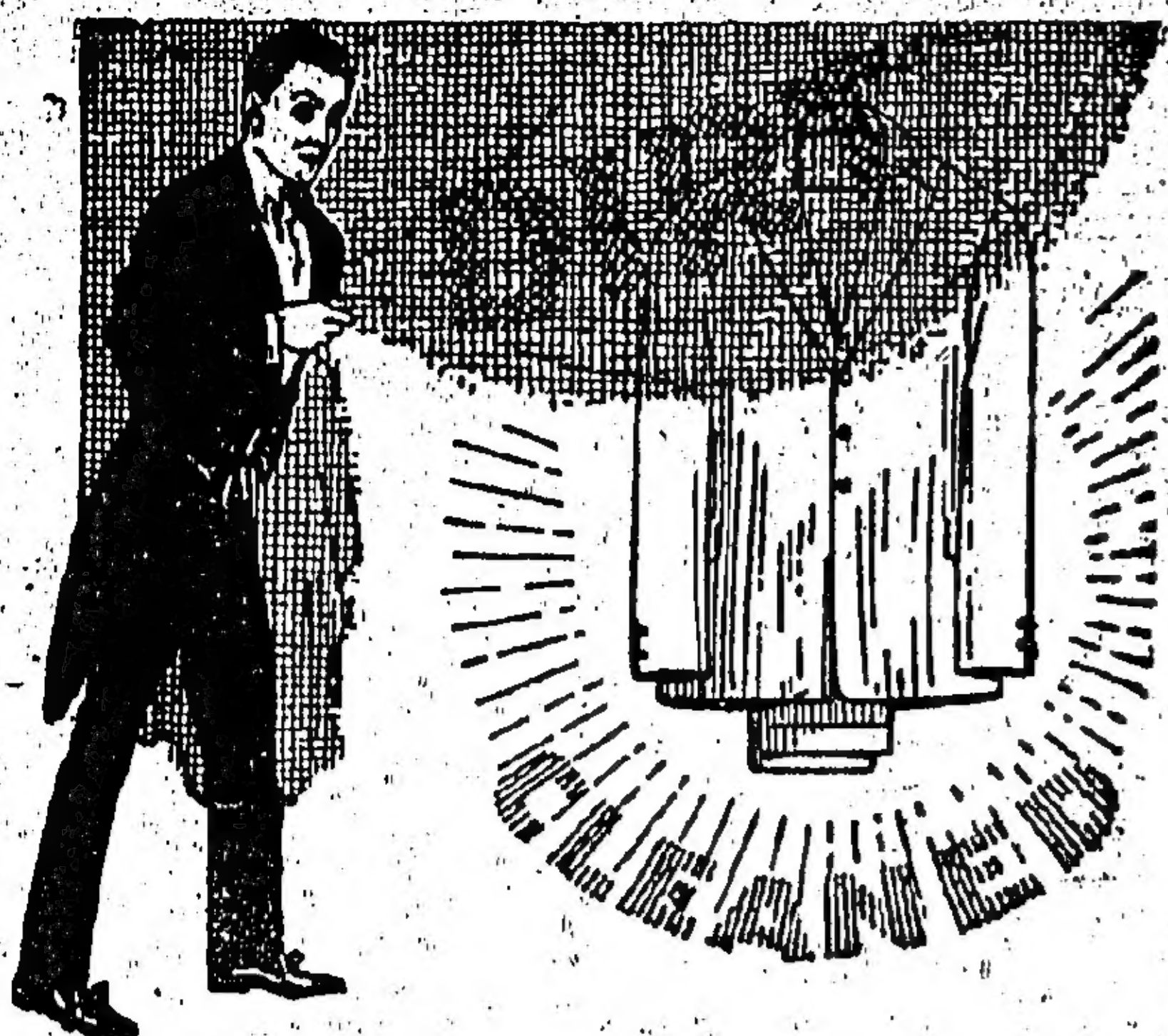
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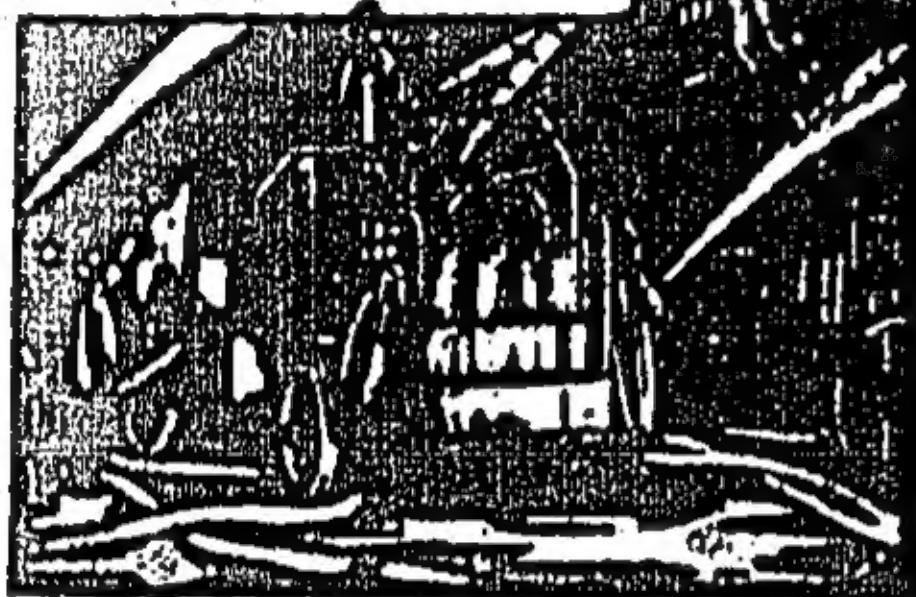
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WHITEAWAY'S GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Polo Ponies at Ranelagh.



A view of the Ranelagh Club ground during the parade in the class for ladies' hacks in the Horse and Polo Pony Show. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

A Rare One.



For the first time in years the London Zoo has managed to secure a specimen of the Tamandua ant eater, an extremely rare animal. He is distinguished by his long sticky tongue with which he can scoop up hundreds of ants at a swoop, and by his prehensile tail.

Summer On The River.



The scene at Boulter's Lock at Maidenhead, showing the crowd watching the procession of boats which passed through the lock during the afternoon of Ascot Sunday. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

"Fixer."



Russell Davis, son of former Governor Johnathan M. Davis of Kansas, is facing trial with his father for alleged graft in gardening criminals.

Kellogg's Aid.



Robert Edwin Olds is going to resume a partnership that was interrupted when Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota went to London as American Ambassador over a year ago. Mr. Kellogg is now Secretary of State and Mr. Olds, his former law partner, has been appointed by President Coolidge as Assistant Secretary.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SIOLIA	6,813	18th Aug.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
MAEDONIA	1,109	22 Aug. noon	Marseilles & London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	28th Aug.	M'les, Ossa Blanca, L' B'ba & A'werp
JETFORE	5,318	2nd Sep.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & dony
NARUNDA	16,227	5th Sep.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	Port Soudan, M'les, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,128	3rd Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SOUDAN	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
SIOLIA	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MANUVA	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,118	23th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,885	10th Dec.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
MOBEA	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Dec.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

FAKLIWA	7,936	16th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	19th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

ASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura.
ARAFURA	6,000	7th Oct.	Island, Townsville, B'hane.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Nov.	R'ney and Melbourne.

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NARUNDA	16,227	20th Aug.	Shanghai
KARMALA	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
GAIRSOPIA	5,337	22nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko.
TILAWA	10,006	1st Sept.	Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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GLENGARRY	3rd Sept.		No Sailings at Present.
GLENSHANE	22nd Sept.		

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S.S. "LAMEDON"	... via Suez Canal	26th August.
S.S. "PELEUS"	... via Suez Canal	7th Sept.
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O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ	16th Aug.
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DAKAR MARU Monday, 21st Sept.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES, GLESCOW

TSUBUGA MARU Saturday, 22nd Aug.

TOBA MARU Sunday, 20th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 19th Aug.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEASHI MARU Tuesday, 8th Sept.

JAVA

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU Monday, 31st Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Friday, 14th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGOON MARU Tuesday, 18th Aug.

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Thursday, 20th Aug.

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MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "SURAT" sails Hongk. Middle August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, East London,

Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, & Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City of Palermo" or "Makian" to Java, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Telephone C. 4791.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Consignees of Cargo from New Zealand and Australian Ports are informed that all cargo for Hongkong by s.s. "CHANGSHA" which would otherwise have arrived here on 11th August, is being discharged at Madilla, at the risk of the Owners of the Goods.

For Freight & Passage Apply—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Tel. C. 35.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
by **COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY**
FOR PORTLAND

via Manila, Hilo & Cebu.

U. S. S. B. West Kader Aug. 14th.

For Manila, Hilo, Cebu.

U. S. S. B. West Jena Aug. 16th.

For Portland via Japan Ports.

U. S. S. B. West Jena Sept. 6th.

All sailings subject to change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail overland Points in the U.S.A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and with transshipment at Portland, Ore., via Panama Intercoastal steamers.

ADDRESS

Canton Agents,

John Manners & Co., Ltd.

Room 26 Bank of Canton Building:

5 Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone Central 4371.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. arr. at Hong and Sailings for Shanghai & Japan	Pro. Sailing from Hong for M'les
AMBOISE	17th July	18th Aug.	15th Sept.
CHANTILLY	31st July	18th Sept.	29th Sept.
PORTHOES	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	13th Oct.
PAUL LEOAT	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	27th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	15th Oct.	10th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)
1st Class £25.00 | 2nd Class £23.00 | 3rd Class £21.00
Steamers | 2nd Class £23.00 | 3rd Class £21.00

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIONNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BEATS)

S.S. "MIN" from Dunkirk, London, Havre is due to arrive about 20th Aug.

For full particulars apply to—

Messageries Maritimes Co.

phone Central 74

8 Queen's Building.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.**OREGON ORIENTAL LINE**

From PORTLAND, U.S.A. VIA JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"WEST KADER"

having arrived from above ports on August 11th, 1925, Consignees are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All cargo not taken delivery of from the steamer by 7 a.m. on August 12th, 1925, will be landed into and stored in the godown and/or extra-hazardous godown of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd., at Consignee's risk and expense, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash (Marine Surveyors) at the godowns on August 17th, 1925, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 21st, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC**SHIPPING CO.**

Managing Operators,

U. S. Shipping Board E. F. O.

Hongkong, August 11th, 1925.

THE PENINSULA & ORIENTAL**STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

Steamer for

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

The Steamship

"SICILIA"

Capt. R. Harrison, D.S.O., R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on Tuesday, 18th August, 1925, at noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this office until 5 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COMPANY,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1925.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

Entertainments.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY ONLY
at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

ANNA Q. NILSSON

IN
THE ISLE OF
LOST SHIPS

INBAD, THE SAILOR

A Screaming 2 Reel Mack
Sennet Comedy.

TO-DAY ONLY

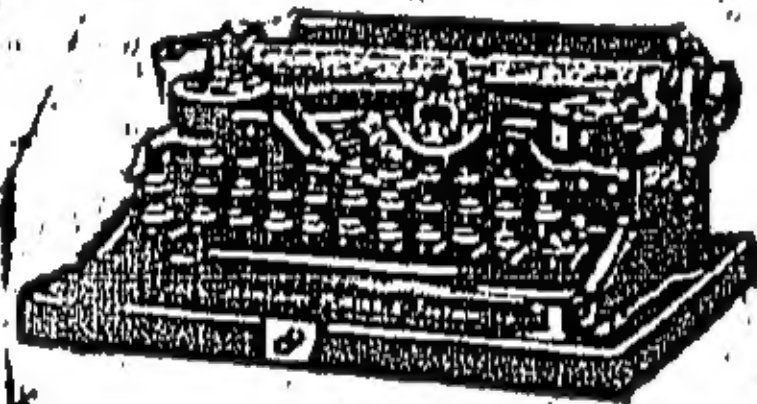
at 5.30 and 9.15.

MAE MURRAY

IN

PEACOCK ALLEY

STAR

UNDERWOOD
TYPEWRITERS

PORTABLE MODEL

Weight 8½ lbs. in
travelling case.MINIMUM WEIGHT.
MAXIMUM SERVICE.

Price Mex. \$112.50 Nett.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Office Equipment Dept.
No. 1 Duddell Street
Telephone 4689 Central.Let "GETS-IT"
End
Your
Corns!This Corn
Remedy is
Guaranteed
One touch
of "GETS-IT"
and that's the
end of THAT
corn. Pain
stops at
once, quickly
the corn or
callous
shrivels up
and soon it
may be
lifted right
off with
no more
hurting
feet, no more
corns
imping. Entire
satisfaction
or your money
back. Costs but
a trifle—
sold by all
Chemists &
Shops. E.
Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Mrs. SEKAI

MASSAGE

Tel. No. C. 4483, 2nd. floor.
No. 2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.WHY HE STOOD STILL IN THE
STREET.

Australian's Grievous Plight.

"Sometimes I had to stand still in the street as everything seemed to be spinning round," said Mr. Harry Anderson, of 2 Carey Avenue, Dunedin, Australia, when giving details of his long and acute sufferings from indigestion. Fortunately he found complete cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as so many thousands of other stomach sufferers throughout the world have done. His testimony is as follows:—

"I suffered very badly for several months from that terrible complaint, indigestion," said Mr. Anderson. "I hardly felt able to eat a meal; in fact food seemed to sicken me. When I did eat I always felt as if I had a heavy weight in my abdomen. This made me dull, sleepy and depressed. My breath was offensive and I had an unpleasant taste in my mouth. Headaches and pains across the eyes troubled me. I sometimes had to stand still in the street as everything seemed to be spinning round. I had difficulty in drawing a full breath, as a pain would shoot through my chest to my back.

"Medicine prescribed for me did no good at all, so on the advice of an acquaintance at last I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then I began to improve; my appetite gradually became better, and I could eat a good meal without feeling afraid of the after effect. This in itself was a blessing, but I got well in every part. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills thoroughly cured me.

The big need in indigestion is new strength for the stomach and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People give this through the blood and nerves. Chemists everywhere sell them, or post free \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingsway Road, Shanghai.

MANUFACTURERS
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Toronto, Canada.

Insurance in force
exceeds C\$285,000,000
Assets exceed C\$55,000,000

ARNHOLD & COMPANY, LTD.
Agents,
GEO. H. LYNOTT,
Special Representative.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK
PERCY FRANKLIN, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

WANTED.

Newspaper Compositors.

Apply—

MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED by energetic youth
any kind of work after 5
p.m. in office, store or outdoors.
Please apply to Box No. 1366 care
of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—For 6 or 12 months
from Mid-October, furnished
house or flat on Peak or Mid-
levels. Apply Box 1367 care of
"Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

GODOWN TO LET, in Alex-
andra Buildings. Apply
Secretary, A. S. Watson & Co.,
Limited.

TO LET—One European flat,
Wanchai Gap Road, Hong-
kong. Apply to 32 Kennedy
Road.

TO LET—Spacious suite of
Offices 2nd floor, Chartwell
Bank Building (lift). Apply to:
Linstead & Davis, Alexandra
Buildings.

TO LET—2 newly-constructed
3-storeyed semi-detached
houses, with garages attached
situated on Inland Lot 2365
Stubbs Road marked by sign-
board of Shun Shing Contractor
just a little above Morrison (ap
Road. Occupation about June
1st. Apply Sang Kee, New Bank
Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One "Buick" 7
Seater motor car, 1925 Model.
Practically new. Perfect con-
dition. Price \$2,500. Owner leav-
ing Colony. For demonstration
apply Box No. 1365 c/o "Hong-
kong Telegraph."

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISHWOMAN, Ex-
perienced Child's nurse,
Qualified dispenser, excellent
references, requires position of
trust Free now. Miss Court care
of Gude, 152, Cordellaria, Santa
Moes, Manila.

LOST.

LOST—White wire haired
torrier puppy, last seen
entrance Kennedy Road, Tues-
day evening Edward Walker c/o
Hongkong Bank.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICEMEN'S
ASSOCIATION.

(1914—1918)

The Launch to Easma Beach
will recommence the regular
schedule as from Thursday the
13th inst.
Launches will leave as follows:
Tuesday and Thursdays at
5.15 p.m.
Saturdays and Sundays at
4.00 p.m. from Blake Pier.

NOTICE.

JULY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

The English Section of the July
edition of the Telephone Directory
is now available at the following
addresses, between 9 a.m.—5 p.m.,
on week days:—

15/17 Queen's Road, Central.
Peak Store (By courtesy of Messrs.
Lane Crawford & Co., Ltd.)

1, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

Subscribers are requested to deliv-
er up their old directories when
applying for new copies.

The Chinese Section is now also
available.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, August 8, 1925.

FOR SALE

BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
NAVY DEPARTMENT

"As Is" and "Where Is" the U.S.S.
Ajax, ex callier Scindia.

For full particulars regarding
terms of sale and inspection of
vessel, apply to the Supply Officer,
U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Vessel open for inspection from
July 15, 1925 to August 13th, 1925,
both dates inclusive, between the
hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Sun-
days and Holidays excepted.

BIDS will be publicly opened
2 p.m., August 14, 1925.

Copies of circular proposal may
be obtained at American Consulate
General, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that
Mr. A. J. Allison severed
his connection with this Com-
pany at the close of business on
July 8th, 1925.

THE DRAGON MOTOR
CAR CO., LTD.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF MATTHEW
JOHN DENMAN
STEPHENS late of Vic-
toria in the Colony of Hong-
kong Solicitor deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Court has, by virtue of
Section 58 of The Probates Or-
dinance, 1897, (No. 2 of 1897,
made an order limiting the time
for sending in Claims to or
against the above Estate to the
31st day of August 1925.

Creditors and Claimants are
hereby required to send their
Claims to the undersigned by the
above date.

Dated this 6th day of August
1925.

DEACONS

Protors for the Official Trustee
1, Des Voeux Road C.
Hongkong.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
fifty cents per share has
been declared and will be payable
ON AND AFTER WEDNES-
DAY, The 24th August, 1925,
when Dividend Warrants may be
obtained upon application at the
offices of the company.

The REGISTER OF MEM-
BERS of the company will be
closed from THURSDAY, 13th
August to WEDNESDAY, 26th
AUGUST, 1925, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1925

NOTICE STEAMSHIP
CO., LTD.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "EURYPYLUS,"

"ANTIOCHUS,"

"PERSEUS," "AGAPENOR"

"ANTENOR"

Consignees of cargo ex the
above steamers, which has been
landed at Singapore, are hereby
notified that their cargo will be
brought forward to Hongkong per
s.s. "Pelus," due August 15th.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

MASSAGE

Mr. N. AKAJI,
Mrs. E. AKAJI,
Graduate of Tokyo Massage School
No. 23, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG, TEL.

LAMMERT'S
AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have receiv-
ed instructions to sell by
Public Auction on
Friday, the 14th. Aug, 1925
commencing at 5.15 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Duddell
Street.

A Valuable Collection of
Postage Stamps

including:—
Valuable Asiatics, Hongkong,
China, "China" Broken Crown
etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued
On View from Thursday the
13th, August 1925.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have re-
ceived instructions to sell
by Public Auction on

Friday the 14th. August 1925.
at 11 a.m.

at Godown No. 50, Lower, The
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon

Twenty-one Packages Aero-
planes, Aeroplane Parts
and Machinery—

now stored in Godowns Nos. 50
and 51, Lower, The Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd., Kowloon.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public Auc-
tion

on SATURDAY,

the 15th August, 1925, commencing
at 11 a.m., at their Sales Room,
Duddell Street.

A Fine Assortment of Belgian
Cut Glass and A Quantity of Silver
and Old Bronze Ware.

Comprising:—

Cut Glass Spirit Bottles, Bowls,
Scent Bottles, Trays, Powder
Boxes, Vases, "Candle" Sticks,
Liqueur Sets, Celery Vases, Half
Crystal Table Set (114 Pieces) etc.,
etc.

Silver Trays, Toilet Sets, Scent
Bottles, Tea Pots, Photo Frames
Cake Basket, Liqueur Set, Vases,
Dishes, etc., etc.

Bronze Figures, Bowls, Vases,
etc., etc.

also
Wardrobe and Cabin Trunks
and

One Telescope
On View from Friday, the 14th.
August, 1925.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1925.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4 Duddell Street.

If you have anything you
would like to sell, exchange
or advertise, send it to the
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.
Telephone:—Central 4453.

R. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.



Holyoak Massey, & Co., Ltd.
Distributors.
Queen's Rd. Tel. C.673

CHINA AUCTION
ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you
would like to sell, exchange or
advertise, send it to the CHINA
AUCTION ROOMS.

Telephone:—Central 4453.

E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Liquidator.
The Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public Auc-
tion

on FRIDAY,

the 14th August, 1925, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 161, Des Voeux Road Cen-
tral, Victoria, Hongkong, the
Furniture and Stock-in-trade of
the Hongkong, Kowloon and New
Territories Motor Bus & Transport
Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation),
comprising:—

Decks and Show-cases, Black-
wood Chairs, Steel Table, &c., &c.,
also

1 6-Cylinder 7-Seater Hudson
Motor Car.

1 6-Cylinder 7-Seater Buick
Motor Car.

(Both in good running order).

1 6-Cylinder 7-Seater Chandler
Motor Car.

(Recently overhauled).

1 4-Cylinder 5-Seater Oakland
Motor Car.

(More or less broken).

And a large assortment of
Spark Plugs, outside and inner
tyres, Electric Bulbs, Spot Lights,
Horns, Vacuum Tanks, Gaskets,
Brake Lining, Seat Covers, Lug-
gage Carriers, &c., &c., and 2
Oakland Engines.

On View one day before sale.

Terms:—Cash before delivery.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 10, 1925.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION

of
Valuable Leasehold Property.
Situate at Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong
and registered as

Sub-Section 5 of Section D of
Inland Lot No. 61, Sub-Section 2
of Section E of Inland Lot No. 61,
Section C of Sub-Section 2 of
Section D of Inland Lot No. 61 and
Section A of Sub-section 1 of Sec-
tion E of Inland Lot No. 61.

Together with the Dwelling House
No. 28, Spring Garden Lane
thereon erected.

To be sold by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,

the 17th August, 1925, at 3 p.m.

In one lot

at the China Auction Rooms,

4, Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong,

by:—

Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA,

Auctioneer.

For further particulars and Con-
ditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,

9, Queen's Road Central,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee

or to

Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 10, 1925.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood
& Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Glands & Venereal
Diseases. No. 4 for Chronic Wounds.
SOLD BY LEARNED MEDICAL MEN IN ALL COUNTRIES.
DE L'ÉLÉMENTAIRE. THE "THERAPION" IS OF
PURE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IN
RED. GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO "THERAPION" PACKETS

MASSAGE HALL
23 WYNDHAM STREET
MRS. H. MORITA.
Tel. No. C.4595.

SZECHUEN EVACUATED.

ARSENAL MACHINERY
DESTROYED.

Peking, August 11.
Latest reports from Szechuen
state that Yang Sen evacuated
Changtu on the 9th, after destroy-
ing the arsenal machinery. Yuan
Tau-ming has now occupied the city.
Although various Szechuen leaders
have preserved a certain unity in
the face of a common enemy, Yang
Sen though it improbable that in
many quarters this solidarity would
continue, especially as Yuan Tau-
ming, in view of the assistance he
rendered in the recent campaign
against Yang Sen, was not likely
now accept a back seat in regard to
provincial affairs. A further con-
flict in Szechuen is therefore pre-
dicted.—Reuter.

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

HUGE ORDER PLACED IN
BERLIN.

Berlin, August 11.
A delegation from the all-Rus-
sian textile syndicate, headed by
the expert Jeremin has been visit-
ing Germany for the purpose of
negotiating the purchase of tex-
tile machinery, which before the
war was exclusively bought in Bri-
tain. Jeremin in an interview
stated that machinery required had
a value of 500,000,000 gold roubles.
The delegation is now on its way
to London.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TARIFF
CONFERENCE.

DATE NOT YET FIXED.

Tokyo, August 11.—The Foreign
Office states that the tariff con-
ference date has not yet been de-
cided upon but Japan is willing to
co-operate on all points with the
powers, though it does not intend
bringing up the loan question un-
less it is initiated by others. Vis-
count Shidehara considers the
agenda important before the con-
ference and is unable to appoint
delegates till it is known.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI WHARF COOLIES.

A SHORT-LIVED STRIKE

Shanghai, August 11.
The wharf coolies who strike yester-
day have resumed work owing to
their not receiving the amount of
strike pay promised by the leaders.
—Reuter.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS
DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

S. S. "PAUL LECAT"

Consignees of Cargo from Mar-

seille.

In connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed
that their goods with the excep-
tion of (Plum, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risks into the
Godowns of the Hongkong Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
Kowloon whence delivery may
be obtained immediately after
land ng.

Optional Carro will be forward-
ed on unless intimation is receiv-
ed from the Consignees before
Noon To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of lading will be counter-
signed by the Undersigned,
Goods remaining unclaimed after
Monday, the 10th instant, at
Noon will be subject to rent and
landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to
me on or before the Thursday,
the 13th inst. or they will not be
recognised.

All damaged packages will
be examined on Monday, the
10th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

No fire insurance has been
effected.

R. RODENFUSER

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th. Aug., 1925.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP

& LONDON.

The Steamship

"BENMOHR"

Consignees of cargo per the above-
mentioned steamer are hereby
notified that owing to the existing strike
conditions cargo for Hongkong is
being discharged at Nagasaki where
it will lie at the risk and expense of
the owners of the goods.

Consignees are accordingly recom-
mended to make the necessary ar-
rangements as regards Insurance
etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY

Limited.

Agents.

Hongkong, August 5, 1925.